Te:

THE PERFECT

Horse-Man.

OR THE

Experienced SECRETS

OF

Mr. *MARKHAMS*

Fifty Years Practise.

Shewing how a man may come to be a

General Horseman,

By the knoledge of these Seven Offices,

VIZ.

The { BREEDER, FEEDER, AMBLER } { RIDER, KEEPER, BUYER }

FARRYER.

Never Printed before.

And now published by *Lancelot Thetford* Practitioner in the same Art for the space of Forty Years.

LONDON, Printed for *Humphrey Moseley* at the Prince's Arms in St. *Paul's* Church-yard 1655

TO THE READER.

WEre not this the Off-ſpring of a long Conception, and (after above fifty years Experience) fitted for the birth, I would not now produce it into the World, ſince ſo many of the ſame kind have already crept in before it, that this can ſcarce expect the leaſt portion of your Acceptation: Yet when I tell you, that (notwithſtanding all Mr MARKHAMS Promiſes in his former book to lay open his Cabinet Councels) you ſhall here find many moſt Rare Secrets of his, and yet not ſo much his own, as his moſt intimate Friends, The Publiſher hereof, to whom as a Legacy, he bequeathed them, and by whom ſince, for his pri-

vate use and experience, and with most appoved success, *they have been practised for above Forty years: For there is no part of* HORSEMANSHIP, *either for the* Theorick *or* Practick, *but is here exactly discovered: For* Breeding, *here is the* manner *how, the* season *when, the* place *where, together with the* Colours, Marks *and* Shapes, *as well of* Stallions *as* Mares. *The* Feeder, Rider, Keeper, Ambler *and* Buyer, *have here their most particular Instructions; but above all, the* Farrier (*be he never so* [illegible]) *may her by perfect his knowledg,* [illegible]. *But whoever thou* [illegible] *whether for thy* pleasure *or* [illegible], *if thou art pleased,* I *have my ends.*

Farewell.

A

TABLE

Of the things handled in the

OFFICE

OF THE

BREEDER.

OBſervations in the breeding of horſes page 1.

Choic of grounds, 2

Change of grounds, 3

Choice of Stallions and Mares, ibid.

The Age of Stallions, &c. 5

When to put Horſe and Mares together, 6

When Mares are fit for Horſe, 7

How to put them together, ibid.

How many Mares for one Horſe, 8

Ordering after covering, 9

To help Mares in foaling, ibid.
How long Foals to run, &c. 10
To know true shape, height and spirit, 11
To know goodness, &c. 12
Of weaning, ibid.
Separating, 13
Gelding, ibid.
Taming, 14
Breaking, ibid
Colting, 15

A Table of the Rider.

Observations in Riding, page 17
Times to handle Colts, ibid.
When to Sadle, 19
Mounting, ibid.
Backing, 21
Helps at the first Backing, 22
What lessons for what horse, 23
Helps and Corrections, 24
Rod, ibid.
Bit, ibid
Calves of the Legs, 25
Stirrop, ibid.
Spur, ibid.
Ground, 26
Large Rings, ibid.
Stopping.

Stopping 28
Advancing, ibid.
Retiring, 29
Biting, ibid.
Strait turns and turnings, 30
The first strait turn, 30
Another strait turn, 33
To help an ill rain, or a run-away Jade, &c. 34
The help, ibid.
Another help for inconstant carriage, 35
How any Lady may spur her horse as well as any man, yet unperceived, 36

A Table of the Feeder.

AN *Introduction to the work, touching the limitation of time for preparing the running Horse*, page 39
The first ordering of the running Horse according to the several estates of Bodies, 41
The first fortnights feeding, 42
Four considerations in Heats, 47
The second fortnights feeding, 53
The first breed, 59
The first scouring, 65
Ordering after the scouring, ibid.
The third fortnights feeding, 67

The

The second Breed, ibid
The fourth fortnights feeding, 7
The last Breed. ibid
Certain observations and advantages, &c
35
Observe meat and drink, 7
For Lameness, 77
From the estate of the body, ibid.
From the prime parts, 78
For Limbes, 79
For Water, ibid.
For ground to run on, 80
From Sweat, 81
From the Hayre, ibid.

A Table of the Keeper.

TO keep an Horse for pleasure, hunting or travelling, &c: 83
Dressing and watering, ibid.
Ordinary keeping, 85
Keeping in travel or sport, 86
Of Heats, 87
Ordering after labour, 88
Some especial precepts, ibid.
Of walking and walking, 89

Table of the Ambler.

Bſervations in *Ambling*, 91
Mens Opinions and Errors, ibid.
mbling by the ploughed Field, 92
Gallop, 93
eights, ibid.
ot Ridden, 94
Shooes, 95
Lifts, ibid.
the Hand, 96
Tramell, 97
rors in the Tramel, 98
e beſt way, 100
e form of the Tramel, ibid.
e true uſe of the true Tramel, 103
hen to alter the Tramel, 104
hen to mount, &c. 105
orhen to journey, &c. 106

A Table of the Buyer.

F all the Perfections and Imperfections in
an Horſe, 109
ſervations in Buying, ib.
Ac ond, 111

Election

NOTE

This volume
tight binding ar
effort has been
duce the centre
result in

acad
microform

me has a very
and while every
en made to repro-
tres, force would
in damage

demic
orms

The second Breed, ibid.
The fourth fortnights feeding, 74
The last Breed. ibid.
Certain observations and advantages, &c. 75

Observe meat and drink, 76
For Lameness, 77
From the estate of the body, ibid.
From the prime parts, 78
For Limbes, 79
For Water, ibid.
For ground to run on, 80
From Sweat, 81
From the Hayre, ibid.

A Table of the Keeper.

TO keep an Horse for pleasure, hunting or travelling, &c: 83
Dressing and watering, ibid.
Ordinary keeping, 85
Keeping in travel or sport, 86
Of Heats, 87
Ordering after labour, 88
Some especial precepts, ibid.
Of walking and walkings, 89

Table of the Ambler.

Observations in Ambling, 91
Mens Opinions and Errors, ibid.
Ambling by the ploughed Field, 92
Gallop, 93
Weights, ibid.
Not Ridden, 94
Shooes, 95
Lists, ibid.
the Hand, 96
Tramell, 97
Errors in the Tramel, 98
The best way, 100
The form of the Tramel, ibid.
The true use of the true Tramel, 103
When to alter the Tramel, 104
When to mount, &c. 105
Or when to journey, &c. 106

A Table of the Buyer.

Of all the Perfections and Imperfections in an Horse, 109
Observations in Buying, ib.
Second, 110

Election

Flection divided
The first rule, il
Breed, il
Colour,
Paces, il
Statute,
Second rule, il
How to view,
Ears Face, ib
Eyes, Cheeks, 117.
Nostrils, Teeth,
Brest, Forethighs, knee,
Legs, Pasterns,
Hoofs,
Crest, Main,
Back, Ribs, &c. ib
Buttocks,
Hind-thighs,
Hind-legs, ib
Tail,
To know age, ib

A table of the Farrier.

Signs of sickness, page 1
Of Dung, ib
Of Urin,
Of Sickness,

Of Diahexaple, 137
The Vertues, ibid.
A drink to open, 136
Cod all Balls, ibid.
For Bottes, 141
Another, ibid.
A Purgation, 142
Laxativeneſs, ibid.
The ſtone, 143
Staling blood, ibid.
Cold and Coughs, 144
Another, ibid.
Another, ibid.
Another, ibid.
Another, 146
A Cordial Powder, ibid.
For colds and Canker in the noſe, 147
For Glanders, ibid.
Another, 148
Another, ib
A ſcouring, 149

Outward Sorrances.

Signs, 150
For the eyes 153
Another, ib.
Another. ib.
Another, 154
The Maſter Medicine for all ſtraine, 155
Another,

Another,
Another,
Another,
Another,
Another,
Marks,
Sinews extended,
Another;
A charge,
For Aſhes
Gourded Leggs,
Another,
Another,
For Scratches,
Another,
Another,
For Splent, Spaven,
Another,
Wyngals,
Pains, Mules,
Swiftcut,
Maunge,
Another,
Canker and Leproſie,
Affiſtula, &c.
A Fare,
Another,
For a founder, &c.
For Hoofs,
Another,

THE PERFECT Horſe-Man.

The Office of the Breeder.

Obſervations in breeding of HORSES.

MEN may imagine I harp upon one ſtring, or tread the old paths in which I walked in my firſt years. But let them not deceive themſelves: the meanders and windings in which I now labour, are of a new diſcovery; and howſoever I may now and then come under the ſame height, yet ſhall he that follows me find it ſo removed, that it ſhall bring him a much nearer way to his journeys end. For in theſe ſhort Eſſays I have ſtriven onely to a-

mend errors overslipt before, and to acquain my friends with all those uncontrollable ex periments which I have found out since i forty years and more: And believe it, hei an ill Proficient that in such a time canno find (in the Art he professeth) somethin worthy his friends acceptation. Therefo thus to my Breeder.

Choice of Grounds.

The Grounds to breed on would be spati ous, and not strait, for Horses joy not i Cages. There accommodate according t your Stock; and though the more the merri er, yet the fewer the better fare. They would not be extreme fertile, nor extreme barren the golden mean is the best temper: yet t inclme a litle to hardnes, is better then much rankness; the one breeds health, the other disease.

Let the Situation be ascending, the Ai pure, the Laire dry, and the Foot-tread firm, no matter how rough or incertain.

As much Ground as will keep a Milch-Cow, will keep a Milch-Mare, and a great deal less when she is barren or unwrought.

Change

Change of grounds.

Again, as Change of Paſture makes fat Calves, ſo Alteration of Grounds raiſes gallant Colts. Therefore ſtrive to have one Ground to foal in, another to ſummer in, and a third to winter in. The firſt to be without danger, the ſecond not without ſhelter, and the third defended from ſtorms and tempeſts by Trees, Hovel, Shed, Barn or Back-ſtable, wherein may be ſtored winter-proviſion.

Thus far for thoſe which have ability. But for them which muſt breed for neceſſity, let his Yard, Back-ſide, or Stable ſerve to foal in, the white Corn-fields to ſummer in, and the Cratch or Stand-heck to winter at.

Choice of Stallions and Mares.

Next the Change of Grounds, I place the Choice of Stallions and Mares, which is a Theme I have ſo oft written of, that I muſt needs refer the Curious to thoſe larger Volumes, and only, in this place ſay, That for as much as all men covet to be governed by their own paſſions, therefore I leave them to their own choice, and the end for which they breed; yet adviſing them, that of thoſe Races

of which they make election, they chooſe th
beſt and ableſt, the higheſt ſpirited, the faire
coloured, and the fineſt ſhaped; whether i
be Neapolitan, Turk, Spaniard, Barbary
Engliſh, Dutch, Polander, French or Ger
man. And becauſe it is impoſſible to find ou
abſolute perfection, I would have our Breed
er to inform himſelfe well of all the natura
defects that can be found in the Stallion, an
to amend them in the Mare that ſhall b
joined with him; and what is amiſs in th
Mare, to ſee it repaired in the Horſe.

For any ſingular election of Mares, th
Breeder need not be too curious; only ob
ſerve, that if you can get true breed, yo
then paſs by the baſtard; if you may have th
Gentleman, never make uſe of the Clown
But when you are tyed by neceſſity or com-
pulſion, then ſee the Mare have a good fore
hand, a large womb, ſound limbs, fair co
lour, and good metal. For the reſt, let natur
alone, ſhe is a brave Miſtreſs.

Now for thoſe Breeders which look no
ſo much into the breed and generation of th
Horſe, as into his actions and good daye
works; accounting becauſe he hath won ſuch
a wager, or beaten ſuch a horſe, therefore
he muſt neceſſarily be an excellent Stallion:
let them know they are deceived; for this i
no good conſequence; no more then if a
robuſtuous

robuſtuous ſtrong skillfull Clown ſhould give a weak unskilfull Gentlemen a fall, therefore all the Clown-bred ſhould be excellent wraſtlers. This can hold for no Maxim; for I am perſwaded, that let a gentleman have either skill to encounter ſtrength, or ſtrength to encounter skill, there is no Clown that can foil him. In like manner a Clown-horſe by training, feeding and riding, may beat a true bred horſe; but when they encounter upon equal terms, Truth will ſhew her ſelf for a miſtreſs. Therefore in this caſe of Breeding, get as neer as you can true Breed, and it will ſeldom or never bring forth Repentance.

The Age of Stallions and Mares.

A Horſe may beget good Colts from four years old to fourteen; after, he declineth: and a Mare may bring forth from three years old to thirteen, and then ſhe decayeth: yet are neither utterly loſt, but both may be made to ſerve for the ſame uſe a much longer ſeaſon.

Moderate labour is good for Breed of Mares, when they go over; for it maketh them apt to take the horſe, and ſoon to conceive.

When to put Horſe and Mare together.

The abſolute beſt time to put the horſe and Mares together, is the beginning of *March* provided there be ſtrength and luſt in both For, the earlier the Foal falleth, finding no want or ſcarceneſs, the better Horſe is ever produced. And ſo conſequently from the beginning of *May*; the Foals that fall after ſuch a time cannot chuſe but have imperfection in ſome condition For they have two great enemys to encounter withal (not before known) which daily fall upon them, that is, Hunger and Cold, with which the early Foal hath been before familiar.

There be ſome Horſemen which hold that the Lammas Foal proves ever an excellent Horſe; and I deſſent not from it, where there is plenty & fulneſs of keeping; for he knows the worſt of Winter before Summer appear, and ſo may be good and hard; but if he chance to be pinched with either the ſmalnes of his ſtatute will leſſon his goodneſs, and his weakneſs make u eleſs his hardneſs

The Lammas Foals are commonly known by many obſcure feathers out of their own ſights, as under their eyes, upon their necks, creſts, and under their chaps. To conclude it is not good to put the Horſe to the Mares

at all, till you find ſome ready, (ſpeaking of a general putting together) for ſo the Horſe loſeth his ſtrength unfruitfully, and ſhe gets nothing but chaſing and miſchiefs.

When Mares are fit for the Horſe.

To know when your Mares are ready (if it be in a wild Stud) obſerve their chaſing and galloping up and down morning & evening, and their inconſtancie of abiding in any one place, eſpecially throwing their noſes to the North and South, the lifting up of their tails, riding one anothers backs, wooding one another, oft piſſing, or opening of their ſhares and cloſing them again, all are ſigns of luſt: if you will make a more particular trial, then prove them with ſome ſtoned Tit or Jade.

How to put them together.

When your Mares are ready, the queſtion is how they ſhall be put together, whether abroad at random for ſundry weeks, or at home in private for a night or two?

If abroad, let your fence be good, your food ſweet, and your ſhelter ſufficient. If in the houſe, then in ſome empty Barn or ſpacious place, which may be free from danger of poſts or other occaſion of ruſhes: And

let them remain from ſunſet till ſunriſe, and two nights are ſufficient.

Now there is a third manner of covering, and I prefer it for the beſt, becauſe it keeps the Stallion longer in ability, and ſerves the Mare with a great deal more certainty. And that is, firſt to be ſure to have them both at one dyet, as the Mare at graſs and the horſe at ſoil; then finding the Mare (by tryal) ready, put them together into ſome cloſe-walled Paddock, where there is ſtore of ſweet graſs and ſweet water, juſt upon the going down of the ſun, and as neer as you can obſerve, either three dayes after the change, or three days before the full of the Moon, and let them remain cloſe together two whole nights and one day, and take the horſe from her at ſunriſe.

How many Mares for one Horſe.

If you cover abroad (as I ſpake before, at random) an Horſe may well ſerve twelve Mares, if you expect no other ſervice of him. If you cover in the houſe, where he hath extraordinary keeping and little chaſing, he will ſatisfie fifteen. But if you cover in the Paddock, then I have known an high ſpirited Horſe for one year ſerve to keep you Mares in an indifferent eſtate of body; for too much fatneſs

fatneſs hinders conception, and too much leanneſs abates luſt.

Ordering after Covering.

After your Mares are covered, keep them as much as you can from diſturbance, eſpecially for a moneth after covering, and a moneth before quicking, yet if neceſſity compell, you may give them moderate exerciſe either in journeying or otherwiſe: yet remember if you keep the Mare in the houſe and hard meat, ſhe will ſpring early and much, and ſudden cold after is dangerous for imborſement. Alſo remember that a Mare at her firſt quickning is like a Fruit-tree, whoſe Bloſſoms at the firſt appearance are tender and eaſily deſtroyed with every ſhake of wind, or nip of froſt; but after they are knit and fixt, they are hardly beaten down with cudgels.

To help Mares in foaling.

If any of your Mares be hard of foaling, or in danger in foaling, then either hold her noſtrils ſo that ſhe cannot draw wind: or if that prevail not, then take the quantity of a Walnut or better of Madder, and diſſolve it in a pint of old Ale, and being warm give it

the

the Mare. If both fail, then take the help of some understanding Midwife.

Now if after her foaling she do not clear or avoid her Secundine, then boil two or three handfull of Fennel in running water, and take half a pinte thereof, and as much Malmsie with a fourth part of Sallet-oil, and mixing them together give it the Mare luke warm into her nostrils, then hold them close a little space after it: otherwise for want of this give her green forrage, that is, either green wheat or Rye, (but Rye is best) and they are as effectual.

By no means let the Mare eat her cleaning (which many will covet) for it is unwholsom, and an hinderance to her milk.

How long Foals to run with their Dams.

Let Foals run with their Dams (if you have good accommodation for them) a full year at the least; or if they be choice and principal bred Foals, then two years, if possibly you can: For the going over the Mare will be no loss, in comparison of the excellencie to which the Foal will attain by such sufferance. But if you want good accommodation, then wean at seven moneths, but be sure to keep them lustily; for what they lose in the first year, they will hardly gain in three

three following. And at the weaning give them ſaven and butter for divers mornings, for the Worm or Gargel will hazard to deſtroy them. Beſides, have an eye to the Strangle, for it is apt to aſſay them, and not taken in time will prove mortal.

The firſt winter, ſpare neither Hay nor Corn, that is, Oats in the chaff or in the ſheaf; the chaffing of Wheat, Barley, or Rye, and indeed any Offal that coms from any Grain whatſoever.

To know a true Shape, Spirit, and Height.

The ſame ſhape which a Foal carries at a full month old, he will carry at ſix years old if he be not abuſed in after-keeping; and as the good ſhape, ſo the defects alſo.

A large ſhin-bone that is long from the knee to the paſtern in a Foal, ſhews a tall Horſe. Look what ſpace there is in a Foal new foaled, between his knee and withers, double that will be his height when he is a compleat Horſe.

Foals that are of ſtirring ſpirits, free from affrights, wanton of diſpoſition, active in leaping, running and chaſing, ever leading the way and ſtriving for maſtery, theſe always prove excellent metal'd horſes, the contrary Jades.

To

To know goodneſs.

There is a Rule, and it is a good one, th
an Horſes ability, and continuance in goo
neſs is known by his Hoofs: For if they
ſtrong, ſmooth, hard, deep, tough, uprigh
ſtanding, and hollow, that horſe cannot
evil. For they are the foundation of his bu
ding, and lend fortitude to all the reſt. If th
be otherwiſe, he cannot be good or laſtin
Whence it comes to paſs, that no Horſe n
turally hath ſo good hoofs as the *Barb*ry
and it is indeed the only character by wh
to know him from all other horſes.

Weaning of Foals.

Wean your ordinary Foals from the
Dams at the end of ſeven moneths at the u
moſt; the better, at a year, two, or mor
And obſerving ſo to devide them, that ne
ther the Foals nor the Dams may be with
the hearing of one anothers call. For whic
cauſe it is thought fit to houſe the Foals fo
tow or three nights, (on the mornings whe
of you ſhall give the Saven and butter befor
ſpoken of) that they may forget the Dam
and ſend the Mares to their paſture. Al
obſerve to keep them as high as is poſſible th
ſecon

econd year; but the third and fourth year ou may put them to hard graing.

Separating of Colts.

As you ſeparate Foals from the Dams, ſo you muſt divide the Mare-Colts, for it is certain, that amongſt theſe high-bred ſpirits, and with this lofty and full feeding, the Horſ-Colts will covet to cover the Mare-Colts at year, as I have ſeen by experience, and it is the deſtruction of both. Again, if you have ſuch ſtore of grounds, you may ſeparate one years Breed from another. This is the ſafeſt courſe, becauſe of continual familiarity for change of quality.

Gelding of Colts.

If you intend to geld any of your Colts, the only beſt time, and which maketh the fineſt Geldings, is at nine dayes old, or as ſoon as you perceive the ſtones to fall; for then is the leaſt danger, and it maketh fineſt Creſts. The time of the Moon to geld in, is in the Wane, the ſign in *Aries* or *Virgo*; the time of the year in generall is the Spring or Fall: and although the earlier you geld, the better and ſafer, yet notwithſtanding you may ſafely geld at any time or any age, even from Foal to

old age; and although the elder, the grea
ſwelling, yet more exerciſe and more chaſi
will aſſwage it.

Taming of Colts.

Touching the taming of Colts, or makin
them domeſtick or familiar, you ſhall beg
even from the firſt weaning; and ſo wint
after winter (in the houſe) uſe them to fa
miliar actions, as rubbing, clawing, halteri
leading to water, taking up of his feet, knoc
ing his hoofs, and the like.

To Break Colts.

The beſt time to break Colts to the ſadd
according to the antient opinion and gener
cuſtom of men and which brings them ſoon
eſt to the uſe and ſervice of the Owner, an
there n ſuppoſed to be moſt profitable) is a
three years old, and the advantage or foura
the utmoſt. But ſay I, he that will ſtay an
ſee his horſe fully five, ſhall be ſure to hav
an horſe of longer continuance, leſs ſubject
to diſeaſe and infirmity, and one that (but by
death) will hardly come to the knowledge o
Tyring.

All the actions about a Colt in his nonage
or an Horſe to break at elder age, muſt b
done

ne firſt with warning, next conſtantly and liantly, not fearfully or doubtfully: The ſt begetteth obedience, the other rebel-on.

Coiling of the Stud.

Touching the coiling of the Stud, or make-g of ſpecial elections, I need not ſpend uch ink, becauſe the Owner beſt knowes hich are beſt bred, and his eyes can tell him here is the beſt ſhape and ſoundneſs. I only dviſe him by no means to make too early oiling: for ſome horſes will ſhew their beſt hape at tow and thee years old, and loſe it four, others not till five, nay ſix, but then eep it ever: Some will do their beſt dayes ork at ſix and ſeven years old, others not ill eight or nine. But be the time when it ill, let him preſerve for his own uſe the beſt, he moſt comely, and moſt ſound. Thoſe hich are defective, I mean ſuch as bring in-urable deformities, groſs ſorrances, as Spa-ens, Ringbones, imperfect Eyes, or the like, r that ſhew palpable baſtardie, ſend them way to the market.

When you find any of your Mares grow nto barrenneſs, unnaturalneſs, or diſeaſe, a-way with them, and change them.

For

For all, though I could perſcribe you
medies, yet they are not worthy your u
nor will I rue your loſs: Therefore let ſ
Mares go for their profit is paſt, and t
are uteleſs.

Thus much touching Breeding.

THE OFFICE OF THE RIDER.

Obſervations in Riding.

IT is not intended that in theſe few Obſervations or ſhort Touchers I ſhould diſcover the whole Art of Riding; it neither fits the brevity of the work, nor ſuits with my firſt promiſe in the title.

He that looks for ſuch largeneſs of diſcourſe, I refer him to my greater Volumes; in this onely to be found things new, things certain, ſet down in way of principles or infallible Rules, to conduct a man the eaſieſt way to ſome perfection.

Times to handle Colts.

To begin then with the firſt taming of making gentle of a Colt (as I ſhewed you in the Obſervations for Breeding) you muſt begin the firſt winter after his foaling, and ſo continue every winter till he come to the

ſaddle, which time I have alſo ſet down in the ſame place; and then there is no fear of evil qualities. But if a Colt of contrary education come to your hands and muſt be handled, then apply him with all gentleneſs, and do nothing about him ſuddenly, roughly, or fearfully; yet with that awe of your voice, your rod, and other terror, make him know you are his Maſter when he rebelleth. And when you begin to do any thing about him (of what nature ſoever) never leave it; only take leaſure, and rather win it by gentleneſs, then cruelty, Forget not to give the horſe reward, when he gives content; and by no means puniſh, till you are ſure he knows his error; for before you give him underſtanding, it is impoſſible he ſhould obey.

Neither doth this taming of a Colt conſiſt in the houſe only, but in the field alſo, where with a Cavezan or Chain, and a long Rein with an iron Turnel under his Chaps, you ſhall make him trot large Rings about you readily on both hands, and change at your pleaſure as you ſhall turn him. And then to your cheriſhings, corrections, and all manner of handlings which before you had uſed in the houſe.

When

When to Saddle.

When your Horſe is thus made gentle you may then offer him the Saddle: but with that deliberate carefulneſs, that he may not take affright or d ſhake thereat; ſuffering him to ſmell at it, to be rubbed with it, and as it were to feel it and not to feel it; then in the end to fix it on, and girt it faſt; and at what part and motion ſoever he ſeems moſt coy, with that make him moſt familiar

When he will endure the Saddle, then trot him abroad with it, and make him (as before) trot his Rings on both hands about you, clap the Saddle as it ſtands on his back, ſhake it, hang and ſway upon it, dangle the ſtirrops by his ſides, rub them on his ſides, and make much of him, and familiar with all things about him, as the ſtraining of the Crooper, faſtning and looſning the Gyrths, and taking up or letting out of the Stirrops.

Of Mouthing.

When he will trot with the Saddle obediently, then you ſhall waſh a Trench of a full mouth, and ſomewhat worn, and put it into his mouth, and throw the Reins over the fore part of the ſaddle, Bolſters and all, and

make them of the length, that the Horse may have a full feeling of the Trench, and a sense to play on the same: Then put on a Martingal that fit it from the Gyrths to the Chaulband of the Cavezan; but at that length, that the Horse may not find fault, unless he disorderly throw up his head.

Then take a broad piece of Leather, and put it about the Horses neck, and make the two ends fast by platting or otherwise at the Withers and mid-part before his Weisand, about two handfull below his Throple: betwixt his neck & the leather let the Martingal pass; so that when at any time he shall offer to duck or throw down his head, the Cavezan being placed upon the tender grissel of his nose may correct and punish him. By which means he shall not only lose that foul quality of winning the head and thrusting it between his legs, but also gain the way of raising up his neck, bringing down his head, and fashioning himself to an absolute Rein.

The Horse thus accoutred, trot him abroad as before shewed, and chase him about you on both hands. And if you find either the Reins of the Trench or Martingal to grow slack, then straiten them: for where there is no feeling there is no vertue.

Of

Of Backing.

When you have exercised your horse thus divers mornings, noons or evenings, and find him both tractable, ready and obedient, you may then take him into some new plowed ground (the lighter, the better) and having chased him a little on both hands, and seeing all your tackle firm, strong and good, and every thing in his true and due place, you may then (having one to stay his head, and govern the Chasing rein) take his back, yet not suddenly, but by degrees, and with divers heavings and half-raisings. Which if he endure patiently, then you may take the reins of the trench into your hands and settle your self. But if he shrink or dislike, then forbear to mount, and chase him about him again, then offer to mount; and thus do till he receive you willingly. Then when you are settled, have received your stirrups, and cherisht him, putting your toes forward, let him that stays his head lead him forward half a dozen paces, then both cherish him, then lead him forward a dozen paces, then rein and cherish, and shake and move your self in the saddle: then let him that stays his head, remove his hand a little from the Caveson; and as you thrust forward your toes, so let him also

move him forward with his Rein, till you have made the Horſe apprehend your own motions of body and foot (which muſt go equally together, and with ſpirit alſo) ſo that he will go forward without the other aſſiſtance, and ſtay upon the reſtraint of your own hand; and not the ſtay of the Caveſan: then you ſhall cheriſh him, and give him graſs or bread to eat, alight from his back, then mount and unmount twice or thrice together ever mixing them with cheriſhings. Thus exerciſe him till you have made him perfect in going forward, and ſtanding ſtill, at your pleaſure.

Helps at firſt Backing.

When this is effected, you may lay by the long Rein, and the Band about the neck, and only uſe the Trenches, the Caveſan, and the Martingal; and inſtead of leading in hand, let a Groom on another Horſe lead the way before you into the field: where you ſhall not ſtrive to teach him any other leſſon, then to go ſtraight forth right forward, and to ſtand ſtill when you pleaſe: which will be effected in a few mornings, by exerciſing him forward a mile or two after another horſe, and ſo bring him home ſometimes after the horſe, ſometimes equally with, and ſometimes before,

ſo

ſo that he may fix upon no certainty but your own pleaſure. And in all this labour you muſt have a ſpecial regard to the well-carriage of his head and neck; and as the Martingal ſlacketh, ſo to ſtraiten it.

What Leſſons for what Horſe.

When this work is finiſhed, you may then proceed to teach your horſe thoſe leſſons which are fit for his practice and the purpoſe for which you intend him. As if it be for Hunting, Running, Travel, Hackney, or the like, then the chiefeſt things you are to apply your ſelf unto, are to preſerve a good mouth, to trot freely and comely, to amble ſurely and eaſily, to gallop ſtrongly and ſwiftly, to obey the hand in ſtopping gently and retiring willingly, and to turn on either hand readily and nimbly. To all which I will give you lights in their ſeverall places. But if you intend him for the great ſaddle, or the uſe of the wars, then although the leſſons be the ſame, yet they are to be taught and done in a more punctual manner, and ask more nice and artificial demonſtations. So that if an horſe can be brought to the beſt, the eaſier muſt needs follow with little induſtry. And it is a Rule in Horſmanſhip, that no leſſon which belongs to the wars can be hurtfull or

do injury to any horſe whatſoever that is kept for any other purpoſe. Whence it cometh, that every horſe for the wars may be trained for a Runner or Hunter at pleaſure; but every Runner or Hunter will not ſerve the wars: And every Horſeman that can make an horſe for the wars, may be a Jocky when he pleaſes; but no Jocky (that I know) can make an horſe for the wars. Therefore I will run a middle way, and ſuit my leſſons for both purpoſes.

Helps and Corrections.

Before you teach your Horſe any leſſon, you muſt know there are ſeven helps to advantage him in his leſſons, to puniſh him for faults gotten in his leſſons; and they be the Voice, the Rod, the Bit or Snaffle, the Calves of the legs, the Stirrop, Spur, and the Ground.

Voice.

The Voice is an help, when it is ſweet and accompanied with cheriſhings, and it is a correction, when it is rough or terrible, and accompanied with ſtrokes or threatnings.

Rod.

The Rod is an help, in the ſhaking, and a correction in the ſtriking.

Bit.

Bit or Snaffle.

The Bit is an help in its ſweetneſs, the naffle in its ſmoothneſs; and they are corections, the one in its hardneſs, the other in s roughneſs, and both in flatneſs & ſquareneſs.

Calves of the Legs.

The Calves of the legs are helps when you ay them gently to the horſes ſides; and corections when you ſtrike them hard, becauſe hey give warning that the Spur follows.

The Stirrop and Stirrop-leathers are helps hen you thruſt them forward in a quick motion, and ſtir up in the horſe ſpirit and gility. But when you ſtrike it againſt the inder part of the ſhoulder, it is a correction nd awakens memory.

Spur.

The Spur is an help when it is gently deliered in any motion that asks quickneſs and gility, whether on the ground or above the round; and a correction, when is ſtricken ard into the ſides, upon any ſloth or other ault committed.

The Ground.

Laſtly, the Ground is an help, when plain and ſmooth, and not painfull to on; and it is a correction, when it is deep, and uneven, for the amendment of vice conceived.

Of large Rings.

When your horſe will receive you to from his back gently, trot forward willin and ſtand ſtill obediently: Then, inten him for the wars, or any other purpoſe, theſe leſſons ſerve all occaſions; you in ſome gravelly or ſandy place where footſteps may be diſcerned, labor him wi the large Ring, that is at leaſt fifty pac compaſs; and having trod it about thre four times on the right hand, reſt and ch then taking compaſs, change your hand do as much on the left hand, then reſt cheriſh; then change the hand again, do as much on the right hand, ever obſer upon every ſtop to make him retire an back a ſtep or two.

Thus labour the horſe till you have hi perfect, that he will trot his ring on wha hand you pleaſe; changing within the

he manner of a Roman S. with ſuch wil-
neſs, nimbleneſs, and conſtant rein, that
can deſire no better obedience. Then you
heny teach him to galiop them as he did trot
to m, and that alſo with true footing, lofty
s ro iage, and brave rein: Ever obſerving
nt of n he gallops to the right hand, to lead
h his left fore-foot; and when he gallops
the left hand, to lead with his right fore-
t.

Now here is to be cleered a Paradox held
u to many of our Horſemen, which is, that the
illin reiſe of Rings is not good for Running
iten ſes, becauſe it raiſes up his fore-feet, and
ofe, kes him gallop painfully, and ſo an hin-
you nce unto ſpeed. But if they conſider that
wher s habit (if it be taken) is ſoon broken ei-
n wi r by the horſemans hand or diſcretion, who
pac h power to mak him move as he pleaſe in,
thre if they will truly look into the beneſit of
ch Ring it ſelf, they ſhall find it is the onely
and ans to bring an horſe to the true uſe of
rel feet, and the nimble carriage of them in
in, advantages. For every Runner of horſes
bſer I allow, that for an horſe (in his courſe)
e an lesd with his right foot, is moſt proper;
d when at any time he breakes or alters it,
ve hi muſt be diſadvantage, becauſe (not well
on w uainted to lead with the other) he cannot
the ndle it ſo nimbly. Now at his firſt back-

ing

ings, by the use of his Ring and char
hands, he will become so e pe nd c
with both that howsoever mischance
alter his stroke, yet shall his speed and
blemish keep one and the same goodness.

Of Stopping.

When you come to the place of stop
would stop; by a sudden drawing in of
bridle-hand somwhat hard and sharp,
him stop close, firm and strait in an even
and if he erre in any thing, put him to
gain, and leave not till you have made
understand his error, and amend it.

Advancing.

Now if you do accompany this Stop
an Advancement a little from the grou
will be more gallant, and may be don
laying the Calves of your legs to his
and shaking your rod over him as he sto
If it chance at first he understand you
yet by continuance and labouring him t
in he will soon attain unto it, especially i
forget not to cherish him when he give
least shew to apprehend you.

Retiring.

fter ſtoping and advancing, make him re, as before ſhewed. And this motion Retiring you muſt both cheriſh and inſe, making it ſo familiar with him, that leſſon may be more perfect: Neither t he retire in a confuſed or diſorderly ner, but with a brave rein, a conſtant d, and a direct line: Neither muſt he w or ſweep his legs one after another, but them clean, nimbly, and loftily, as when roted forward.

Of Bitting.

When your horſe is come to perfection in ſe leſſons, and hath his head firmly held, rein conſtant, & his mouth ſweetned, you y then (if you intend him for the wars) e away his Trench and Martingal and y uſe the Cavezan of four or three pieces, t is, a Joint or no Joint in the midſt, and hat Joint a ſtrong Ring, and a Joint of h ſide with Rings before the Joints, to ich you ſhall put ſeveral Reins to uſe ei- er at the poſt or otherwiſe. Into his mouth u ſhall put a ſmooth ſweet Canon-Bit with French Check ſuitable to the proportion of

of the Horſes neck; knowing that the Cheek raiſes up the head, and the ſhort it down. And with theſe you ſhall exe the Horſe in all the Leſſons before taught, he be perfect in them without either diſo or amazement.

Of ſtrait Turns and Turnings.

When he is thus ſetled upon his Bit, you ſhall teach him to turn roundly and dily in the ſtraiter Rings: and of theſe t are divers kinds, and divers methods manners how to teach them. All whi will omit, and only fix upon two manne ſtrait Turns, as the perfection from wh all Turnings are derived.

The one is, when the Horſe keepeth hinder parts inward and cloſe to the poſt center, and ſo cometh about and makes circumference with his fore parts, follow an enemy that a little avoids him.

And the other is, when he keeps his fixt on the poſt or center, and comes ab and makes his circumference with his hin parts, oppoſing face to face with his ene

The firſt ſtrait Turn.

For the firſt of theſe ſtrait Turns, it is to be taught.

ou ſhall to the Ring in the mid-part of Cavezan fix a long Rein of two fathom more, and to the other Rings two other ter Reins: then having ſadled the horſe put on his Bit, bring him to the poſt, and the Reins of the Bit over the forepart of Saddle, Bolſters and all, and fix them at onſtant ſtraitneſs on the top of the Pomel, hat the horſe may have a feeling both of Bit and Curb Then, if you will have him n to the right hand, take the ſhort Rein the left ſide of the Cavezan, and bringing nder the Fore-bolſter of the ſaddle up to Pomel, and there fix it at ſuch a ſtraitneſs t the horſe may rather look from, then to poſt on the right ſide: Then let ſome oom or skilfull Attendant hold the right e Rein of the Cavezan at the poſt, govern- the fore parts of his body to come about large: Then your ſelfe taking the long Rein o your hand, and keeping his hinder parts ward, with your rod on his outward ſhoul- r, and ſometimes on his outward thigh, ke him move about the poſt, keeping his der parts as a center, and making his fore- rts move in a larger circumference. Thus u ſhall exerciſe him a pretty ſpace on one nd till he grow to ſome perfectneſs and nderſtanding of your will. Then changing e Reins of the Cavezan, make him do the

like

like to the other hand. And thus apply
divers mornings, mingling cherishing,
his exercise, according to his deservings
you have brought him to that readiness,
he will upon the moving of your rod co
his hinder parts in towards the post, and
ping the outward fore leg over the inwa
trot about the post swiftly, distinctly, and
as strait compass as you can desire, or is c
venient for the motion of the horse.
from trotting you may bring him to fly
or wheeling about with that swiftness,
both the fore legs rising and moving to
ther, the hinder parts may follow in one
the same instant.

When you have made your horse t
perfect in your hand, you shall then mo
his back; and making some other skil
Groom or Attendant govern the long Re
and another the short, by the motion of y
hand upon the Bit and left Rein of the C
vezan, keeping the horses head from the p
and by the help of the Calve of your
laid to his side and your rod turned to
outward thigh to keep his hinder parts i
the post, labour and exercise him till you h
brought him to that perfection which y
self desire. Then take away the long re
and only exercise him with the help of
short rein of the Cavezan, and no other.

After take both the reins of the Cavezan into your hands, and exerciſe him from the Poſt; making him as ready in any place where you pleaſe to ride him as he was at the Poſt.

The other ſtrait Turn.

Now for the other ſtrait flying Turn which is to keep his face fixt on the poſt as on his enemy, and to move about only with his hinder parts, you ſhall take the ſame helps of the long rein and the ſhort reins of the Cavezan, and govern them as before ſhewed; only you ſhall not give the ſhort rein to the poſtward ſo much liberty as before, but keep his head cloſer to the poſt, and following his hinder parts with the long rein, by the help of your rod make him bring his hinder parts round about the poſt: And obſerve that as before he did lap one fore leg over another, ſo now he muſt lap the hinder legs one over another.

In this leſſon exerciſe him as in the former Then (after a perfectneſs) mount his back, and labour him as before ſhewed. Then laſtly, leaving the Poſt and all other helps, only apply him in ſuch open and free places as you ſhall think convenient: For upon the finiſhing of this work, your horſe is made compleat, and can perform all things that can be re-

required either for ſervice in the wars, for field, high-way, or any other galloping pleaſure, which is the end of mine aim, and the utmoſt journy I will take in theſe obſervations. Ons for a concluſion I will bequeath you one two pretty ſecrets.

How to help an ill Rein, and cure a Runaway Jade.

There be many horſes ſo evil beholden to Nature for giving them ſhort untoward Necks, and worſe, ſet on Heads; and ſo ill beholden to Art to endeavor to amend the that many good horſes are left cureleſs theſe two groſs unſufferable faults; which are either a deformed carriage of the head like a Pig on a broach, or elſe a furious running away, got by a ſpoil'd mouth, or an habit.

The Help.

To help any, or both of theſe: If it be young horſe, at the firſt riding, then to Trench; if of old ſtanding, then to Snaffle, (for I ſpeak not of the Bit.) Put pair of Reins, half as long again as any ordinary Reins, and Loops to faſten and unfaſten at the eye of the Snaffle, as other Reins have Now when you ſee that the horſe will

yield to your hand, but the more you draw, the more he thrusts out his nose, or the more violently he runs away; then undo the buttons of the Reins from the eye of the Snaffle, and drawing them through the eys, bring them to the buckles of the foremost girth, and there button them fast: Then riding the horse in that manner, labour him with the gentle motions of your hand, coming and going by degrees; and some times accompanied with your spur, to gather up his body, and to feel your command, and assuredly in a small expence of time he will yield and bring his head where you would place it. And for running away, if you draw one Rein, you turn him about in despight of all fury; and if you draw both, you break his perhaps, or bring them to his bosom: In the end finding himself not able to resist, he will be willing to obey.

Another help for inconstant Carriage.

There is another foul error in many horses which these Reins also cure, as this. When your horse is either so wythie cragg'd (as the Northern man calls it) or so loose and unsteady-necked, that which way soever you draw your hand, his head and neck will follow it, sometimes beating against your knees,

ſometimes daſhing againſt your boſom, n
ſometimes knocking you in the face; and
deed generally ſo looſe and incertain, tha
man cannot ſay at any time he hath certa
or ſteady hold of him. A vice wonderful i
cident to Running-Horſes, eſpecially the
furious ones. In this caſe you ſhall take the
long Reins; and as before you drew them
the buckles of the gyrths, ſo now Martingal
wiſe draw them from the eyes of the Snaffl
betwixt his fore-legs to the gyrths, and the
faſten them. Thus ride him with a conſta
hand, firm and ſomwhat hard, correcti
him both with the ſpurs and rod, and ſom
times with ſharp twitches in his mouth wh
he errs; and with a few weeks labor, his he
will come to a conſtant carriage, provid
that you labor him as well upon his Gall
as his trot, and leave him not till you find h
fully reclaimed.

How any Lady or Gentlewoman ſhall ſpur her Horſe as well as any man, yet un[per]ceived.

Take a ſtrong Whale bone, that is at o
end of one ſide round, of the other flat, a
of a pretty thickneſs; then ruſh grown an
ſmall to the other end. All round to th
flat end glue a peece of Cord, about an in

d an half longer, being to the upper end
he bone as thin as may be, but from the
d made wedg-like, thicker and thicker, to
f an inch thickneſs or more, as you ſhall
d occaſion, being a thing only to bear the
ue from the Horſes ſides. Then you ſhall
uſe to be made of Iron a Neck of a ſpur, an
ndfull or more long, having at the one end
a ſharp Rowel as big as a great French
owel, but not ſet as a mans Rowel, but
ſs-wiſe, the pricks looking to the Horſes
es; the other end of this Neck ſhall be
ugh, and with a Shoomakers thread made
t to the ſmall round end of the whalebone.
hen make faſt the great end of the whale-
ne with leather, glue and nails to the fore-
rt of the Sideſaddle-tree, and look that the
ur ſtand oppoſite to the ſpurring-place of
e Horſes ſides. Now as you do this ſide, ſo
o the other ſide alſo.

Then take a ſtrong Ribbon, and faſten it
ith a loop to the Spur neck on the nere ſide,
nd draw it under the horſes belly upon the
r ſide: Then faſten another to the Spur
the far ſide, and faſten both ends at an
en length under the Pomel of the Saddle,
t ſo as ſhe may command it with her bridle
in.

Now when ſhe will ſpur on the left ſide
which we call the near ſide, let her dr.v

the Ribbon on the far ſide (which is the ri
ſide) and when ſhe will ſpur on the right ſi
let her draw her Ribbon on the near ſi
when ſhe will ſpur both ſides at once, let h
draw both the Ribbons equally.

Thus much for the Office of the Rider

THE OFFICE OF THE FEEDER.

An Introduction to the Work, touching the limitation of time for preparing the Running-Horſe.

I Will not diſpute the ſeveral opinions of men in this Kingdom touching the keeping of the Running horſe, becauſe I know many are idle and frivolous, ſome incertain, and a few in the right way. Only in this work I would clear one paradox, which is ſtrongly maintained and infinitely purſued by many of our beſt profeſſors: and that is the limitation or length of time for the preparing or making ready of an horſe for a Match or great wager.

There be divers, nay ſome which I know carry the Goddeſſes on their backs, that affirm an Horſe which is exceeding fat, foul, newly taken from graſs, foul, or lofty, liberal

and unbounded feeding, cannot be brough
to the performance of his beſt labour unde
ſix moneths, five is too little, and four a
act of impoſſibility. By which they rob the
Noble maſter of half a years pleaſure, thru
upon him a tyring charge to make the ſpor
loathſom, and get nothing but a cloak fo
ignorance, and a few falſe got Crowns tha
melt as they are poſſeſſed.

Yet as Heretiques cite Scriptures, ſo theſe
find Reaſons to defend want of knowledge.

As, the danger of too early exerciſe; the
offence of greaſe ſuddenly broken; the
moving of evil humors too haiſtily, which
leads to mortal ſickneſs.

And the moderation or helping of all theſe
by a ſlow proceeding, or bringing of the
horſe into order by degrees and time, or
(as I may ſay) by an ignorant ſufferance.

Theſe Reaſons I know have the ſhew of a
good Ground; for too early exerciſe is dan-
gerous, but not if free from violence.

To break greaſe too ſuddenly is an offence
unſufferable, for it puts both limbs and life
in hazard but not if purged away by whol-
ſome ſcourings.

The haſty ſtirring up of humours in a body
where they ſuperabound, and are generally
diſperſed, and not ſetled, cannot chuſe but
breed ſickneſs; but not where diſcretion and

judg-

dgment evacuateth them in wholſom ſweat
d moderate airings.

And for the moderation of all theſe, by
e tedioufneſs of Time; as two moneths
r the firſt; two moneths for the ſecond, and
much for the laſt: It is like the curing of
e Gangrene in an old man; better to dye
en be diſmembred, better loſe the prize then
ear the charge: For I dare appeal to any
oble judgment, whoſe purſe hath experience
theſe actions, if ſix moneths preparation
d the dependances belonging to it and his
erſon do not devour up an hundred pounds
ager.

But you will demand of me what limitati-
n of time I will allow for this purpoſe of
reparation? And I anſwer, that two moneths
ſufficient at any time of the year whatſo-
ver, for an old horſe, or an horſe formerly
rained, for I ſpeak not of Colts; and he that
annot do it in two moneths, ſhall never do it
n fifteen.

But reply they, No ſcouring is to be al-
owed, for they are phyſical; they force na-
ure, and ſo hurt nature; they make ſickneſs,
nd ſo impair health: And that indeed no-
hing is comparable to the length of time,
ecauſe Nature worketh every thing her ſelf;
nd though ſhe be longer, yet ſhe hath leſs
anger.

I confeſs that Sybbeſauce ſcourings whic
are ſtuft with poiſonous ingredients, canno
chuſe but bring forth infirmity: but whol
ſom Scourings, that are compo ed of ben
ficial and nour ſhing Simples, neither occa
on ſickneſs nor any manner of infirmity, b
bring away greaſe and all foulneſs in th
kindly and abundant ſort, that one week ſha
effect more then two moneths of dilato
and doubtfull forbearance.

I call it dilatory and doubtful, becauſe n
man (in this lingring courſe) can certainl
tel which way the greaſe and other foulneſ
will avoid, as whether into his ordure (whic
is the ſafeſt) into ſweat (which is hazardous
into his limbs (which is miſchievous) or r
main and putrifie in his body (which is mo
tally dangerous? Since the iſſue of any
all theſe fall out according to the ſtrength an
eſtate of the Hor.es body, and the diligen
of the Feeder: And if either the one fail
power; or the other in care, farewell Hor
for that year.

All this Envy cannot chuſe but confe
only they have one broken crutch to ſuppo
them, which is, They know no Scourin
therefore they will allow of no Scouring.

Againſt Barbariſm I will not diſpute, on
I appeal to Art or Diſcretion, whether Pu
gation or Sufferance; when Nature is offend
ed, be the better doers.

B

But they reply, by a figure called Abſurdity, That whatſoever is given to any horſe more then his natural food, and which he will naturally and of his own accord with all willingneſs receive, is both unproper and unwholſom; and therefore he ought not to be forced with any thing againſt his appetite. This I have heard them ſay, and to this I thus anſwer,

The natural food of Man is bread only, all other things (according to the Philoſopher) are ſuperfluous and ſo to be avoided, At this argument both Humanity and Divinity laughs: For, other helps, as Phyſick, divers meats, and divers means ordained for both even by the power of the Almighty himſelf, tells the contemners hereof how groſsly they erre in this fooliſh opinion.

Nay, allow them a little ſhadow of truth, that things moſt natural, are moſt beneficial, then it muſt follow, that Graſs, or Hay (which is but withered Graſs) is moſt natural, and ſo moſt beneficial. Now graſs is phyſical, for in it is contained all manner of Simples of all manner of mixtures, as hot, cold, moiſt, dry; of all qualities, all quantities. So that whatſoever I give (which is good) is but that which he hath formerly gathered out of his own nature, only with this difference, that what he gathereth is in a confuſed manner,

clapping

clapping contraries together ſo abundantly that we are not able to judge where the predominant quality lyeth; and that which compound is ſo governed by art and reaſon that we know how it ſhould work, and expect the event, if it be not croſt by ſome greater diſaſter.

But will they bind themſelves to keep the Running-horſe only with Graſs or Hay? They know then the end of their labour will be loſs. Nay, they will allow Corn, nay divers Corns, ſome nouriſhing and looſing as Oats and Rye; ſome aſtringent and binding, as Beans; and ſome farting and breeding both blood and ſpirit, as Wheat: nay, they will allow Bread, nay Bread of divers compoſitions, and divers mixtures, ſome before heat, and ſome after, ſome quick of diſcreſion and ſome ſlow. And if this be not as phyſical as any Scouring a good Horſman gives, I repent me to him that ſhall read the Bills.

Nay, theſe Contemners of Sourings will allow an Egg, nay an Egg mixt with other ingredients: And for Butter and Garlick they will uſe it, though it be never ſo fulſom. The reaſon is, becauſe their knowledge can ariſe to no higher a ſtair in phyſick; and authoriſed Ignorance will ever wage battel with the beſt Underſtanding: like fooliſh Gallants on St. *Georges* day, who neither having

having a bility to buy, nor credit to borrow
Gold-chain, scorn at them that wear them;
or *Martin Marprelate*, that not having Learn-
ng worthy of a Deacon, found no felicity
ur in railing at divine Fathers.

There are another sort of Feeders, which
n a contrary extream run beyond these into
mischiefs; and those are they which over-
cour their horses, and are never at peace
but when they are giving Potions (which
hey call Scourings) sometimes without cause,
lwayes without order, bringing upon an
horse such intolerable weakness, that he is not
able to perform any violent labour.

From this too little, and too much, I would
have our Feeder to gather a mean; that is,
First to look that his Simples be wholesom:
hen to the occasion, that he is sure there is
foulness: and lastly to the estate of body, that
he may rather augment then decrease vigor.
So shall his work be prosperous, and his
actions without controllment.

To conclude, Two months I allow for
preparation, and according to that time have
said my Directions. Mine humble suit is, out
of a sincere opinion to truth and Justice, so
to allow or disallow, to refrain or imitate.

The first ordering of the Running-horse, according to the several estates of their Bodies.

This office of the Feeder, albeit in gene it belong to all Horsemen, yet in particula is most appropriate to the Feeder of Running-horse; because other general ho have a general way of feeding, these an a ficial & prescript form, full of curiosity a circumspection, from which whosoever he shall sooner bring his horse to destruct then perfection.

Therefore when an horse is matcht, o be matcht for a Running course, you principally to regard the estate of body which the horse is at the time of his mat ing. And this estate of body I divide in three several kinds.

The first is, if he be very fat, foul, and ther taken from grass or soil.

The second, if he be extream lean poor, either through over-riding, disor or other infirmity.

And the third, if he be in good and w liking estate, having had good usage and derate exercise.

If he be in the first estate of body, shall take longer time for his feed, as mon

moneths at the leaſt: for he will aſk much labour in airing, great carefulneſs in hearing, art and diſcretion in ſcouring, and rather a ſtrict then liberall hand in feeding.

If he be in the ſecond eſtate of body which is poor, then you ſhall alſo take a longer time as you may, yet you need not ſo much as in the former; both becauſe Graſs cannot much hurt, and exerciſe may go hand in hand with feeding.

This horſe would have moderate and cheerfull airing, as not before or after ſun, rather to increaſe appetite then harden fleſh; gentle hearts, more to preſerve wind then melt glut; and a bountiful hand (but far from cloying) in feeding.

If he be in the third eſtate of body, which is a mean betwixt the other extreams, then a moneth or ſix weeks, or a fortnight or leſs, may be time ſufficient to diet him for his March. Now as this eſtate participates with both the former, ſo it would borrow from them a ſhare in all their orderings, that is, to be neither too early, nor too late in airings; laborious, but not painful in heatings, nouriſhing in ſcouring, and conſtant in a moderate way of feeding.

Now as you regard theſe general eſtates of bodies, ſo you muſt have an eye to certain particular eſtates of bodies: As if an horſe be

fat

fat and foul, yet of a free and ſpending
ture, apt quickly to conſume and loſe
fleſh, this horſe muſt not have ſo ſtict
hand, neither can he endure ſo violent ex
ciſe as he that is of an hard and kettry diſ
ſition, and will feed and be fat upon all me
and all exerciſes.

Again, if your horſe be in extreme pov
ty through diſorder or miſuſage, yet is by
ture very hard and apt both ſoon to reco
his fleſh, and long to hold it; then over
horſe you ſhall by no means hold ſo libe
an hand, nor forbear that exerciſe which
of a tender nature, a weak ſtomack, and a
ſpirit, provided alwayes you have regard
his limbs and the imperfection of lameneſ

Thus you ſee how to look into the eſta
of Horſes bodies, and what time to take
your matchings, I will now deſcend to th
ſeveral orderings and dyeting. And becau
in the fat Horſe is contained both the le
Horſe, and Horſe in reaſonable eſtate
body, I will in him ſhew all the ſecrets a
obſervations which are to be imployed in t
feeding of all three, without any omiſſion
reſervation whatſoever: For truth, Sir,
have vowed unto you, and truth I will preſe
you.

The first Fortnights feeding of an Horse for Match that is fat, foul, and either newly taken from Grass or Soil.

If you match an Horse that is fat and foul, either by runing at grass, or standing at soil, or by any other means of rest, or too high feeding; you shall (after his body is emptied, and the grass avoided, which will be three or four dayes) for the first fortnight at the least, rise early in the morning before day or at the spring of day according to the time of the year; and having put on his Bridle washt in beer, and tyed him up to the rack, take away his dung and other foulness of the stable; then dress him well, as in the Office of the Keeper.

When that work is finished, take a fair large Body-cloth of thick Houtwifs Kersie (if it be in winter) or of Cotton or other light Stuff (if it be in summer) and fold it round about the horses body, then clap on the saddle and girt the foremost girth pretty strait, but the other somwhat slack, and wisp it on each side his heart, that both the girths may be of equal straitness.

Then put before his breast a Breast-cloath sutable to the Body cloth, and let it cover both his shoulders; Then take a little Beer

into your mouth, and ſquirt it into the horſe mouth, and ſo draw him out of the ſtable, and take his back, leaving a Groom behind you to trim up your ſtable, to carry out dung and to ſtrap the litter: For, you are to underſtand that the horſe muſt ſtand upon good ſtore of freſh dry litter continually both night and day, and it ſhould be ever Wheat-ſtraw (if poſſible) or Oat-ſtraw if forced by neceſſity) As for Barley ſtraw and Rye-ſtraw they are unwholeſom and dangerous; the one doth breed heart-burn, the other cauſeth ſcouring.

When you are mounted, rack the Horſe foot-pace (for you muſt neither amble nor trot, for they hurt ſpeed) at leaſt a mile or two, or more upon ſmooth and ſound ground, and (as neer as you can) to the ſteepeſt hills you can find; there gallop him gently up thoſe hills, and rack or walk him ſoftly down, that he may cool as much one way as he warmeth at other. And when you have thus exerciſed him a pretty ſpace, and ſeeing the Sun beginning to riſe, or elſe riſen, rack down either to ſome friſh River, or clear pond that is fed by a ſweet Spring, and there let him drink at his pleaſure. After he hath drunk, bring him calmly out of the water, and ſo ride him a little ſpace with all gentleneſs, and not according to the uſe of ignorant Grooms,

Grooms, ruſh him not inſtantly into a Gallop, for that brings with it two miſchiefs, either it teaches the horſe to run away with you as ſoon as he is watered, or elſe refuſe to drink, fearing the violence of his exerciſe which follows upon it.

When you have uſed him a little calmly, then put him into a gentle Gallop, and exerciſe him moderately, as you did before; then walk him a little ſpace, after offer him more water: If he drink, then gallop him again (after calm uſage;) if he refuſe, then gallop him to occaſion thirſt. And thus always give him exerciſe both before and after water.

When he hath drank ſufficient, then bring him home gently, without a wet hair or any ſweat about him.

When you come to the ſtable-door before which your Groom ſhall ever throw all his foul litter continually; there alight, and by whiſtling and ſtretching the horſe upon the ſtraw, and raiſing up the ſtraw under him, ſee if you can make him piſs, which if at firſt he do not, yet with a little cuſtom he will ſoon be brought unto it, and it is an wholeſom action both for the horſes health, and the ſweet keeping of the Stable.

This done, bring him into his ſtall, and tie him up to the Rack, then with wiſps rub his legs well, then unlooſe his breſt-cloth, and

rub his head, neck and breſt with a dry cloth, then take off the ſaddle and hang it by, then his Body-cloth, and rub over all his body and limbs, eſpecially his back where the ſaddle ſtood. Then cloath him up, firſt with a linnen ſheet, then over it a good ſtrong Houſing-cloth, and above it his woollen Body-cloth, which in the winter it is not amiſs to have lined with ſome thin Cotton or Plad, or other woollen ſtuffe, but in the Summer the Kerſie it ſelf is ſufficient.

When theſe are girt about him, ſtop his Circingle round with reaſonable big ſoft wiſps and thick, for with them he will lie at beſt eaſe, becauſe the ſmall hard wiſps are ever hurtfull.

After he is clothed, pick his feet and ſtop them up with cow-dung; and then throw into his Rack a little Bundle of hay, ſo much as an half peny bottel in a dear Inn, well choſen, duſted and hard bound together. And this he ſhall tear out, as he ſtandeth on the bridle.

When he hath ſtood on his bridle an hour and better you then ſhall come to him, and firſt draw his bridle, rub his head, face and nape of the neck with a clean rubber made of new rough hempen cloth, for this is excellent for the head, and diſſolveth all groſs and filthy humours: Then with a clean cloth make the Manger as clean as may be; and if he

he have ſcattered any hay, take it up and throw it back into the Rack. Then you ſhall take a quart of ſweet, dry, old and clean dreſt Oats, of which the heavieſt are the beſt, as thoſe which we call Polan'-oats or Cut-oats. For thoſe which are unſweet, breed infirmities; thoſe which are moiſt cauſe ſwelling in the body, thoſe which are new, breed worms; and they which are half dreſt, deceive the ſtomack and bring the horſe to ruine.

As for the black Oats, though they are tolerable in the time of neceſſity, yet they make foul dung, and hinder a mans knowledge in the ſtate of the horſes body.

This quart of Oats you ſhall ree and dreſs wondrous clean in a Sive that is much leſs then a Riddle, and though bigger then a Reeing-ſive, ſuch an one as will let a light Oat go through; but keep a full one from ſcattering, and ſo give them to the horſe; and if he eat them with a good ſtomack, you may give him another, and ſo let him reſt till it be eleven a clock.

Then come to the Stable, and having rubbed his head, neck and face, dreſs him another quart of Oats (as before) and give it the horſe; then cloſing up the windows and lights leave him till one a clock.

And here you are to underſtand, that the darker you keep your horſe in your abſence

the better it is, and it will occasion him to lye down and take his rest, when otherwise he would not; and therefore we commonly use to arm the Stables wherein these horses stand round about a loft, and over the Rack with Canvas, both for darkness, warmth, and that no filth may come near the horse.

At one a clock come to him, and dress him another quart of oats, and give them as before, after you have rubbed his head and nape of the neck. then putting away his dung, and making the stable clean, give him a knob of Hay, and so leave him till evening.

At evening come to the stable, and having made all things clean, bridle as in the morning, take off his cloths, and dresse him as before.

Then cloath, saddle, bring him forth, urge him to empty, mount, rack him abroad, but not to the Hills, if you can find any other plain ground, as medow, pasture, or the like, especially if it lye along by a River, but in this case you can be no chuser, but must take the most convenient, making a virtue of necessity. Here air him in all points in the evening, as you did in the morning. Galloping both before and after water: Then Rack him up and down, and in your racking observe even from the Stable-doore, in all your passages

paſſages, eſpecially when you would have him to empty, to let him ſmel upon every old and new dung you meet withall, for this will clear his body and repair his ſtomack.

When you have watered, and ſpent the evening in airing till within night, (for nothing is more wholeſom, or ſooner conſumeth foulneſs, then early and late airings:) You ſhall then rack him home to the ſtable door; there alight and do as you did in the morning, both within doors and without, and ſo leave him on his bridle for an hour and more. Then come again, and as you did in the forenoon, ſo do now; Rub well, draw his bridle, cleanſe the Manger, put up his ſcattered hay, ſift him a quart of Oats, and ſo let him reſt till nine a clock at night.

At nine a clock come to him, and firſt rub down his legs with wiſps, or with a clean cloath or with your bare hands (which is beſt of all) then with a clean cloath rub his face, head, chaps, nape of the neck and fore parts; then turn up his cloaths and rub over all his hinder parts; then put down his cloaths, and ſift him a quart of Oats and give them him; then put into his Rack a little bundle of hay, toſs up his litter and make his bed ſoft, and ſo leave him till the next morning.

The next morning (at the morning before) come to the horſe early, and do every

thing without the omission of any one particle; as hath been formerly declared; and thus you shall keep your horse constantly for the first fortnight, in which by this double daily exercise you shall so harden his flesh and consume his foulness, that the next fortnight (if you be a temperate man) you may adventure to give him some heats.

But here give me leave to digress a little for satisfaction sake, and to answer objections that may be urged touching the quantity of Provender which I prescribe, being but a quart at a meal, seeing there be many horses that will eat a much larger proportion, and to scant them to this little were to starve, or at the best to breed weakness.

But if it be understood rightly, I set not this down as an infallible Rule, but a President that may be imitated, yet altered at pleasure: For I have left you this Caveat, That if your horse eat this with a good stomack, you may give him another, leaving the proportion to the Feeders discretion; because it is impossible in writing, to make one measure for all stomacks. And for mine own part I chose the quart as the most indifferent proportion; for albeit many horses will eat more, yet I have known some that would hardly eat this: And believe it, what horse soever shall but eat this, and in this manner

manner, he ſhall neither ſtarve, loſe ſtrength, nor be much hungry.

So now again to the giving of heats.

Four conſiderations in giving of Heats.

Now touching Heats, you are to take to your ſelf theſe four conſiderations.

1. That two Heats in the week is a ſufficient proportion of any horſe of what condition or ſtate of body ſoever.

2. That one heat ſhould ever be given on that day in the week, on which he is to run his Match; as thus: Your Match-day is a Monday, your *Heating*-days are then Mondays and Fridays; and the Monday to be ever the ſharper heat, both becauſe it is the day of his Match, and there is three days reſt betwixt it and the other heat. *If* the day be Tueſday, then the heating days are Tueſdayes and Saturdayes; if Wedneſday, then Wedneſdays and Saturdays, by reaſon of the Lords day; if on Thurſdays, then Thurſdays and Mondays, and ſo of the reſt.

2. You ſhall give no heat (except in caſe of extremity) in rain or foul weather, but rather to defer hours and change times; for it is unwholſom and dangerous. And therefore in caſe of ſhowers and incertain weather you ſhall have for the horſe a lined hood, with

with lined ears, and the nape of the n
lined to keep out rain, for nothing
more dangerous then cold wet falling i
the ears, and upon the nape of the neck a
Fillets.

4 Lastly, observe to give the heats (
weather being seasonable) as early in
morning as you can, that is, by the spri
of day; but by no means in the dark; for
is to the horse both unwholesom and
pleasant; to the man a great testimony
folly, and to both an act of dangar and p
cipitation.

The second fortnights feeding.

Now to come to the second fortnig
feeding: touching your first approaching
the Stable, and all other by respects,
cleansing, and the like, you shall do all thi
as in the first fortnights, onely before y
put on his Bridle, give him a quart of oa
which as soon as he hath eaten, bridle hi
up, and dress him, as before shewed; th
cloath, saddle, air, water, exercise, and bri
him home as before shewed; onely you sh
not put hay into his rack to tear out, but
him eat it out of your hands, handfull aft
handfull, and so leave him on his bridle
an hour or more; then come to him, and aft
rubbi

ubbing, and other ceremonies, sift him a quart of oats and set them by: then take a loaf of bread, that is three dayes old, or thereabout, and made in this manner.

The first Bread.

Take three pecks of clean Beans, and one peck of Wheat, mix them together and grind them, then boult it through a reasonable fine Raunge, and knead it up with great store of Barm and lightning, but with as little water as may be, labour it in the Trough Painfully, knead it, break it and after cover it warm, and let it lye and swell; then knead it over again, and mould it up into big loaves, like twelve-peny houshold loaves, and so bake it well, and let it soak soundly; After they are drawn turn the bottoms upwards, and let them cool.

At three daies old, or thereabout, you may give this bread, but hardly sooner; for no thing is worse then new bread; yet if necessity compell you that you must sooner give it, or that the bread be clammy or dank, so as the Horse taketh distast thereat, then cut the loaf into thin shivers, and lay it abroad in the Sive to dry; then crumbing it smal with his oats, you may give it safely.

But to turn to my purpose, when you have

have taken a loaf of this bread, chip it ve
well, then cut it into thin ſlyves, and t
three or four thereof (ſmall broken) into
oats you had before ſifted, and ſo give th
to him.

About eleven a clock come to him, a
by ceremonies give him the ſame quantity
bread and oats, and ſo leave him till afte
noon.

At one a clock in the afternoon (if you i
tend not to give him a heat the next day) fe
him with bread and oats as you did in t
fore-noon, and ſo conſequently every me
following for that day, obſerving every ac
on and motion as before ſhewed.

But if you intend the next day to give hi
an heat (to which I now bend mine aym) yo
ſhall then only give him a quart of oats cle
ſifted, but no hay, and ſo let him reſt ti
evening.

At four a clock before you put on his brid
give him a quart of clean ſifted oats, and whe
they are eaten; bridle him up, dreſs, cloath
ſaddle, air, water, exerciſe, bring home an
order, as before ſhewed, onely give no hay a
all.

After he hath ſtood an hour on his bridle
give him a quart of oats, and when they ar
eaten, put on his head a ſweet muzzel, and l
let him reſt till nine a clock at night.

Now

Now as touching the uſe of this Muzzell, d which is the beſt, you ſhall underſtand, at as they are moſt uſefull being good and ghtly made, ſo they are dangerous and rtfull, being abuſed and falſly made. The e uſe of them is to keep the horſe from ting up his litter, from gnawing upon rds and mud-walls, and indeed to keep m from eating any thing but what he reiveth from your own hands.

Theſe Muzzels are ſomtimes made of leaer and ſtampt full of holes, or elſe cloſe, t they are unſavoury and unwholſom: for it be allomed leather, the allom is offenve; if it be tanned or liquored leather, the anners ouz: and greaſe are fully as unpleant. Beſides, they are too cloſe, and too ot, and both make an horſe ſick, and cauſe m to retain his dung longer in his body, en otherwiſe he would do.

The beſt Summer Muzzell, (and indeed e beſt generally at all times, is the Neruzzel, made of ſtrong pack-threed, and nit exceeding thick and cloſe in the bottom, nd ſo inlarged wider and wider upward, to e middle of the horſes head; then bound bout the top with Tape, and on the neade a loop, and on the farre-ſide a long ſtring o faſten it to the horſes head.

The beſt Winter-muzzell (and indeed

tolerable

tolerable at any time) is that which is ma
of double Canvas, with a round bottom a
a ſquare lattice window of ſmall tape bet
both his noſtrils, down to the very bottom
the muzzell, and upward more then a han
full: this muſt alſo have a loop and a ſtring
faſten it about the horſes head.

At nine a clock at night come to the St
ble, and after by ceremonies done, give him
quart of oats clean ſifted, and when they
eaten, put on his Muzzel, toſs up his lit
and ſo leave him.

The next day early in the morning, come
the horſe (if he be ſtanding, but if he be la
do not diſturb him) and whilſt he is lyin
take a quart of oats clean ſifted and rubb
between your hands, and waſh them
ſtrong Ale, and give them to the horſe; wh
they are eaten, bridle him up, and dreſs hi
then Saddle as before ſhewed; being rea
to depart, give him a new laid Egg or tw
then waſh his mouth after it with a lit
Beer or Ale, and ſo lead away, at the do
urge him to empty, then mount and ra
him gently to the courſe, ever and anon m
king him ſmel another horſes dung.

When you are come within a mile
thereabout of the ſtarting-poſt, alight a
take off his body-cloath, and Breſt-cloa
and girt on the ſaddle again; then ſendi

way your Grooms both with those Cloaths, nd other dry Cloaths to rub with, let him y at the last end of the course till you me: then your self rack your horse gently to the starting post, and beyond, making m smell to that post, as you should also do the first post, (which we call the weighing post) that he may take notice of the beginning and ending of the course. There art your horse roundly and sharply, at neer three quarters speed, and according to his ength of body ability of wind, and cheerfulness of spirit, run him the whole course hrough. But by no means do any thing in xtremity, or above his wind; but when you nd him a little yeild, then give him a little ase, so that all he doth may be done with leature and not with anguish; For this anner of training will make him take delight in his labour, and so encrease it; The ontrary will breed discomfort, and make exercise irksome.

Also during the time you thus course im, you shall note upon what ground he unneth best, and whether up the hill or own the hill; whether on the smooth r on the rough, on the wet or on the dry, r on the level or the earth somewhat rising: nd according as you find his nature, so maintain him for your own advantage.

When

When you have finiſhed the heats, and
little ſlightly gallopt him up and down
rate his wind and cheer his ſpirits, you ſh
then (the Groom being ready) ride in
ſome warm place, as under the covert
ſome hedge, wall, buſhes or trees, into ſo
hollow dry ditch, pit or other defence fr
the air, and there light, and firſt with
glaſſing-knife or (as ſome call it) a ſcrapi
knife, made either of ſome broken ſwo
blade, ſome old broken Sythe, or for wa
of them, of a thin piece of old, hard oak
wood, and faſhioned like a long broad kni
with a ſharp edge, and uſing this with bo
your hands, ſcrape off all the ſweat fr
your horſe in every part (buttocks excepte
till you find there will no more ariſe; e
and anon moving him up and down: Th
with dry cloaths rub him all over pai
fully (buttocks excepted) then take
the ſaddle, and having glaſſed his back a
rubbed it neer dry, put on his Body-cl
and Breſt-cloth, and ſet on the ſaddle
gain, and girt it, then mount and gall
him gently forth again a little pace, e
and anon rubbing his head, neck, and bo
as you ſit, then walk him about the fiel
to cool him; and when you find he dri
apace, then rack him homeward, ſometim
racki

racking and ſometimes galloping; but by no means bring him to the Stable, till you find him throughly dry.

When you are come to the Stable door, intice him to empty, then ſet him up and tie him to the Rack, and (as having prepared it before) give him this ſcouring, made in this manner.

The firſt Scouring.

Take a pint of the Syrope of Roſes, or a pint of ſtrong honied water, and diſſolve into it of Caſſia, Agarick and Myrrhe, of each half an ounce, and ſymbolize and jumble them together in a Vyal glaſſe.

Then being muld, and made warm at the fire, & the horſe newly come from his heat (as before ſhewed) give him this ſcouring, for it is a ſtrong one, and avoideth all manner of molten greaſe and foulneſſe.

Ordering of the Horſe after his ſcouring.

As ſoon as you have given him this ſcouring, preſently let your groom fall to rubbing his legs, and do your ſelf take off his ſaddle and cloaths; and finding his body dry, run ſlightly over it with your Curry-comb, after

with the French Brush, and lastly, rub him all over with dry cloathes, especially his head, nape of the neck, and about his heart, then cloath him up warm as at other times, and wisp him round with great warm wisps, and if you throw over him a loose banket, it will not be a miss in these extraordinary times, especially if the season be cold.

The horse must fast full two hours after the recrit of the scouring; but yet depart not out of the Stable, but keep the horse walking, for rest hinders the medicine, and mot on makes it work.

After he hath fastned on the bridle two hours, then you shall take a handfull of wheat ears, being your Polland wheat, that is without Awnes, and comming to the *Horse*, first handle the roots of his ears, then put your hands under his cloathes against his heart upon his flanks, and on the neather part of his things; and if you find any new sweat arise, or any coldness of sweat, or if you see his body beat, or his breath move fast, then forbear to give him any thing, for it shews there is much foulness stirred up, on which the medicine working with a conquering quality, the horse is brought to a little sickness; therefore in this case you shall onely take off his bridle, put on his Coller, toss

up his litter, and absent your self (having made the stable dark and still) for other two hours, which is the utmost end of that sickness. But if you find no such offence then give him the oats of wheat, by three or four together, and if he eat this handfull give him another.

After he hath eaten the Wheat oats, give him a little knob of hay clean dusted, and draw his bridle rubbing his head well.

An hour after his hay, fill him a quart of oats and to them put two or three handfull of spelted beans, which you shall cause to be reed and dresst so clain as is possible from all manner of hulls, dust and filth whatsoever, so as there may be nothing but the clean Beans; to these oats and beans you shall break two or three shives of bread clean chipt, and give all to the horse, and so leave him for two or three hours.

At evening (before you dress him) give him the like quantity of oats, beans, and bread, and when he hath eaten them, bridle him, dress and cloathe him; for you shall neither Saddle or air him forth, because this evening after his heat, the horse being foul, and the scouring yet working in his body, he may not receive any cold water at all.

After he is dresst, and hath stood two hours on his bridle, then take three pints of

clean sifted oats, and wash them in strong Ale, and give them to the horse; for this will inwardly cool him as if he had drunk water.

After he hath eaten his washt meat, and rested upon it a little space, you shall at his feeding times, (which hath been spoken of before) with oats and spelt Beans, or Oats and bread, or all together, or each several and simple of it self, according to the appetite and liking of the horse, feed him that night in plentifull manner, and leave a knob of hay in his rack when ye go to bed.

The next day very early, first feed, then dress, cloath, saddle, air, water, and bring home as at other times; onely have a more carefull eye to his emptying, and see how his grease and foulness wasteth.

At his feeding times, feed as was last shewed you, onely but little hay, and keep your heating days, and the preparation the day before, as was before shewed without omission or addition.

Thus you shall spend the second fortnight in which [illegible] having received [illegible] heat [illegible], and four scouring [illegible] his body will be drawn inwardly clear; you [illegible] then the third fortnight order him according to the Rules following.

The third fortnights feeding.

The third fortnight you ſhall make his bread finer then it was formerly, as thus.

The ſecond Bread.

You ſhall take two pecks of clean Beans, and two pecks of fine Wheat grind them on the black ſtones, ſearce them through a fine Raunge, and knead it up with Barm, and great ſtore of Lightning, working it in all points, and baking it in the ſame ſort as was ſhewed you in the former bread.

With this bread, having the cruſt cut clean away, and being old, as before ſhewed, with ſpelt Beans and clean ſifted Oats, feed your horſe this fortnight as you did the former, obſerve his dreſſings, airings, feedings, heatings, and preparation, as in the former fortnight; onely with theſe differences.

Firſt, you ſhall not give your Heats ſo violently as before, but with a little more pleaſure; as thus,

If the firſt Heat have violence, the ſecond ſhall have eaſe, & indeed none to overſtrain him, or to make his body ſore.

Next, you ſhall not after his heats, give him any more of the former ſcouring; but

instead thereof instantly upon the end of the heat, after the horse is a little cooled and clothed up; and in the same place where you rub him, give him a Ball as big as an hens egg of that Confection which is mentioned in the office of the Farrier, and goeth by this title.

The true manner of making those Cordial Balls which cure any violent cold or glanders which, &c.

The Fourth and last fortnights feeding.

The fourth and last fortnight you shall make your bread much finer then either of the former.

The last and best Bread.

Take three pecks of fine Wheat, and one peck of Beans, grind them on the Black Stones, and bolt them through the finest boulter you can get: then knead it up with sweet Ale, Barm and new strong Ale, and the Barm beaten together, and the whites of twenty or thirty eggs; but in any wise no water at all, but instead thereof some small quantity of new milk, then work it up, bake it, and order it as the former.

With this bread, having the cruft cut clean away, and with Oats well funned, beaten, and rubbed between your hands, then new winnowed

nowed, sifted and dresst, with the purest spelt Beans, and some fine Chiltern Wheat, with any simple or any compound: feed your horse at his feeding times, as in the fortnight last mentioned.

You shall keep your heating dayes the first week or fortnight, as you did the former fortnight, but the last week you shall forbear one heat, and not give any five days before the match day, onely you shall give him strong and long airings.

You shall not need this fortnight, to give him any scouring at all.

If this fortnight morning and evening you burn the best Frankinsence in your stable, you shall find it exceeding wholsom for the Horse, and he will take wonderfull delight therein.

In this fortnight, when you give the *Horse* any washt meat, wash it in the whites of eggs, or Muskadine, for that is more wholsom and less parsit.

This fortnight give the horse no hay, but what he taketh out of your hand after his heats, and that in little quantity, and clear dusted.

The last week of this fortnight, if the horse be a foule feeder, you must use the *Muzzell* continually; but if he be a clean Feeder, then three days before the match is sufficient.

The morning the day before you match feed well both before and after airing, and water as at other times; before noon, and after noon ſcant his portion of meat a little; before and after evening airing, feed as at noon and water as at other times, but be ſure come home before ſun-ſet.

Late at night feed as you did in the evening. Now I do not ſet you down what meat to feed withall, becauſe you muſt be ruled according to the Horſes ſtomack, and what beſt he liketh, of that give him a pretty pittance, whether ſimple or compounded only as neer as you can, forbaar bread and beans.

This day you ſhall coule your horſe, ſhoe him, and do all extraordinary things of ornament about him, provided there be nothing to give offence or hinder him in feeding, reſting, emptying, or any other natural or beneficiall action; For I have heard ſome Horſmen ſay, That when they had ſhod their Horſes with light ſhooes, and none other actions of ornament about them the night before the courſe; that their horſe have taken ſuch ſpeciall notice thereof, that they have refuſed both to eat, lie down, or empty: But you muſt underſtand that thoſe horſes muſt be o'd, and long experienced in this exerciſe, or otherwiſe

d diſtaſt at theſe actions; as uneaſineſs in
oes, heat and cloſneſs in the muzzell, diſ-
derly platting or folding tails, and the like
they cannot reach theſe ſubtile apprehen-
ons.

For mine own part, touching the nice and
rait plaiting up of horſes tails in the manner
r Sakers or Docks, with tape or ribban,
hich is now in generall uſe, howſoever the
rnament may appear great to the eye, yet I
o not much affect it; becauſe I know, if an
norant hand have the workmanſhip thereof
e may many ways give offence to the Horſe,
nd in avoiding cumberſomneſs, breed a great
ral more cumber: therefore I wiſh every
ne, rather to paſs by curioſity (which
ey call neceſſary ornament) then by theſe
alſe Graces to do injury to the Horſe.
ow for the neceſſary and indifferent things
hich are to be done, I had rather have
hem finiſhed the day before, then on the
orning of the courſe, becauſe I would have
he horſe that morning to find neither
rouble nor vexation.

The next morning (which is the match
ay) come to the Horſe very early, take off
s Muzzell, rub his head well, right his
loathes, and give them eaſe by unwiſping,
nd uſing the plain Circingle; then give him
pretty quantity of oats waſhed in Muska-
dine,

dine, or the whites of eggs; or if he re
them, try him with fine dreft oats mixt w
wheat, or oats ſimple; when he hath ea
them, if he be an evil or ſlow emptier, w
him abroad, and in the places where he uſe
empty, there ietice him to empty, which
ſoon as he hath done, bring him home,
let him reſt till you have warning to m
ready.

But if he be a good and free emptier, th
ſtir him not, but let him lie quiet.

When you have warning to make read
come to the Horſe, and having waſht
ſnuffl with Muskadine, take off the Muz
and bridle him up; but before you brid
if you think him too empty, give h
three or four mouthsfull of the waſhed m
laſt ſpoken of, then bridle up and dreſs hi
after pitch the Saddle and Girths with Co
wainers wax, ſet it on and girt it gently,
as he may have a feeling, but no ſtraitne
then lay a clean ſheet over the ſaddle, ov
it his ordinary cloathes, then his body-clo
and breſt cloath, and wiſp him round wit
ſoft wiſps; then if you have a counterpain
or cloath of State for bravery ſake, let it
faſtned above all. Being now ready to dra
out, give him half a pint of Muskadine, an
ſo lead away.

In all your leadings upon the courſe, u
gentl

tle and calm motions, ſuffering the horſe mell on every dung. And in eſpeciall pla- of advantage, as where you find ruſhes, g graſs lying, heath or the like, w.lk him and intice him to piſs. But if you find no h help, then in eſpecial places on the courſe chiefly toward the later end, and having d the ſame means before) break ſome of wiſps under him, and intice him to piſs. Alſo in your leading, if any white or thick m or froth riſe about the horſes mouth, th a clean hand-kerchief wipe it away, d carrying a bottle of clean water about u, waſh his mouth now and then there- th.

When you come to the place of ſtrait, be- e you uncloath, rub or chafe his leggs with d wiſps; then pick his feet, uncloath, waſh mouth with water, mount his Rider, ſtart r, and leave the reſt to Gods good will and aſure.

Certain neceſſary Obſervations and Advantages for every Feeder to obſerve in ſundry Accidents.

There is no unreaſonable creature of pleaſure ſubject to ſo many diſaſtrous chances of fortune, as the *Horſe*, and eſpecially the running

running horſe, both by reaſon of the m
tiplicity of diſeaſes bel nging unto them
alſo the violence of their exerciſe, and
nice tenderneſs of their keeping: and the
fore it behoveth every Feeder to be arm
with ſuch obſervations as may diſcern
chiefs, and thoſe he'ps which may ame
them when they happen.

Of meat and drink.

The firſt obſervation therefore that
would arm our Feeder withal, is the t
diſtribution of meat and drink.

Let him then obſerve if there be any me
or drink, or other nouriſhment which
knoweth to be good for the horſe, yet he r
fuſeth to eat it: in this caſe he ſhall not vi
lently thruſt it upon him, or by force cra
him therewith, but by gentle degrees an
cunning inticements, and by proceſs of tim
win him thereunto, tempting him when h
is moſt hungy or moſt dry; and if he g
but a bit at a time, it will ſoon increaſe to
greater quantity; and ever let him have le
then he deſireth; and that he may the ſoo
ner be brought unto it, mix the meat he lo
veth beſt with that he loveth worſt, till bot
be made alike familiar, and ſo ſhall the hor
be ſtranger to nothing that is good or whol
ſome.

Obſer

Obſervation for Lameneſs.

Our Feeder muſt obſerve if his horſe be ſubject to lameneſs or ſtifneſs, to ſurbait or tenderneſs of feet, then to give him his heats on ſmooth Carpet earth, and to forbear long ground, hard high-ways, croſs ruts and furrows till extremity compell him.

Obſervation from the eſtate of the body.

Our Feeder muſt obſerve, that the ſtrongeſt eſtate of body (which I account the highest and fulleſt of fleſh, ſo it be good, hard, and without inward foulneſs) to be the beſt and ableſt for the preformance of theſe waters; yet he muſt herein take two conſiderations: the one the ſhape of the horſes body, the other his inclination and manner of feeding.

For the ſhape of body, There be ſome horſes that are round, plump, and cloſe knit together, ſo that they will appear fat and well ſhaped, when they are lean and in poverty. Others are raw-boned, ſlender, and looſe knit together, and will appear lean & deformed when they are fat, foul, and full of groſs humors.

So

So likewise for their inclinations, some horses (at the first) will feed outwardly, carry a thick rib, when they are inwardly clean as may be. There be others (as the like that will appear lean to the eye, and have nothing but skin and bone, when they are inwardly only greafe. In this case the Feeder hath two helps to advantage his knowledge, the one outward, the other inward.

The outward help is the outward handling and feeling of the horses body generally over all his ribs, but particularly upon his flanks and hindmost ribs.

If his flesh generally handle soft and loose, and the fingers sink into it as into Down, then is the horse foul without all question: but if generally it be hard and firm, onely but on the hindmost rib is softness, then he hath greafe and foul matter within him, which must be avoided, how lean or poor soever he appear in outward speculation.

The inward help is onely sharp exercise and strong scouring: the first will dissolve the foulness, the later will bring it away.

Observation from the privy parts.

Our Feeder must observe his horses stones, for if they hang down side, or low from the body, then is the horse out of lust and heart

dis either ſick of greaſe, or other foul hu-
rs; but if they lie cloſe couched up, and
lin a ſmall room, then is he healthfull and
good plight.

Obſervation for the Limbs.

Our Feeder muſt obſerve ever the night
fore he runs any match, or fore heat, to
h his Horſe leggs well from the knees and
mbrels downwards, either with clarified
ggs greaſe (which is the beſt) or Trotters
l (which is the next) or elſe the beſt *Hogs*
ate, which is ſufficient, and to work it in
h the labour of his hands, and not with
: for what he gets not in the firſt night,
ll be got in the next morning, and what is
got in the next morning, will be got in
en he comes to unclooth at the end of the
rſe: ſo that you ſh ll need to uſe the oynt-
nt but once; but the Fretcaſe or Rubbing as
as you find opportunity.

Obſervation for water.

Our Feeder ſh ll obſerve, that albeit I give
direction for watering the horſe after the
rſe, yet he m y in any of the later four-
hts (finding his horſe clean and his greaſe
llumed) ſomewhat late at night, as about
ſix

ſix a clock give him water in reaſon quantity being made luke warm, and fa an hour after it. Alſo if through the ſeaſonableneſs of the weather, you can water abroad, then you ſhall at your wa ing hours water in the houſe with warm ter as aforeſaid. Nor need you in this heat all your water, but making a little hot, put it into a greater, and ſo mak luke warm. If you throw an handful Wheat-meal, Bran or Oat-meal finely dred (but Oatmeal is the beſt) into the wa it is very wholſome.

Obſervation for the ground to run on.

Our Feeder ſhall obſerve, That if ground wherein he is to run his match, dangerous, and apt for miſchievous accide as ſtrains, over-reaches, ſinew bruiſes, the like, that then he is not bound to all his heats thereon; but having made Horſe acquainted with the nature then then either to take part of the Courſe, mile, two or three, according to the good of the ground, and ſo to run his horſe fo and again (which we call turning hea provided always that he end his heat at weighing poſt, and that he make not courſe leſs but rather more in quantity

that he muſt run. But if for ſome eſpeciall caſes he like no part of the courſe; then he may many times (but not ever) give his heat upon any other good ground, about any ſpatious and large field, where the horſe may lay down his body, and run at pleaſure.

Obſervation from Sweat.

Our feeder ſhall take eſpeciall regard in all his airings, heatings, and all manner of exerciſes whatſoever to the ſweating of his horſe, and the occaſions of his ſweating; as if an horſe ſweat upon little or no occaſion; as walking a foot peace, ſtanding ſtil in the ſtable, and the like, it is then apparent that the horſe is faint, foul fed, and wanteth exerciſe.

If upon good occaſion, as ſtrong heats, great labour and the like, he ſweat, yet his ſweat is white froth and like ſope-ſuds, then is the horſe inwardly foul, and wanteth alſo exerciſe. But if the ſweat be black, and as it were only water throwne upon him, without any frothineſs, then is the horſe clean fed, in good luſt and good caſe, and you may adventure riding without danger.

Obſervation from the Hair.

Our Feeder ſhall obſerve his horſes Hair

in generall, but eſpecially his neck, and thoſe parts which are uncovered, and if they lie ſlick, ſmooth and cloſe, and hold the beauty of their naturall colour, then is the Horſe in good caſe; but if they be rough, or ſtaring, or if they be diſcoloured, then is the horſe inwardly cold at the heart, and wanteth both cloathes and warm keeping.

Many other Obſervations there be, but theſe are moſt materiall, and I hope ſufficient for any reaſonable underſtanding.

THE

THE OFFICE OF THE KEEPER.

How to keep any Horſe for pleaſure, Hunting or Travel, &c.

I Would have our Keeper of theſe ordered Horſes, to riſe early in the morning of day, or before (according to the ſeaſon of the year) and to ſift the Horſe the quantity of three pints of good, old and dry Oats, and put to them an hand-full or two of ſpelt Beans, hulls and all, and ſo give them to the Horſe.

Of Dreſſing and Watering.

After he hath eaten them, let him dreſs him, that is to ſay, he ſhall firſt curry him all over with the Iron comb, from the head to the tail, from the top of the ſhoulder to the knee, and from the top of his buttock to the hinder cambrell; then duſt him all over with a clean duſting cloath, or with an horſe

tail made fast to an handle : then curry him all over with the french brush, beginning with his forehead, temples and cheeks, so down his neck, shoulders and force leggs, even to the setting on of his Hooves, so alongst his sides and under his belly ; and lastly, all about his buttocks and hinder leggs, even to the ground ; then you shall go over again with your duster, then over all parts with your wet hands, and not leave (as neer as you can) one loose hair; about him, nor one wet hair ; for what your hands did wet, your hands must rub dry again : you shall also with your wet hands cleanse his sheath, his yard, his cods and his tuell, and indeed not leave any secret place uncleansed, as ears, nostrils, fore-bowels, and between his hinder thighs, Then you shall take an hair-cloath and with it rub him all over, but specially his head, face, eyes, cheeks, between his chaps, on the top of his fore-head, in the nape of the neck, down his leggs, feetlocks and about his pasterns. Lastly, you shall take a clean woolen cloath, and with it rub him all over, beginning with his head and face, and so passing through all pars of his body and limbs before spoken of. Then take a wet mane-cloath, and comb down his mane and tail

Then saddle him and ride him out to water,

ter, warm him both before and after water very moderately, and ſo bring him home dry without ſweat; then cloath him up, after you have rubbed his head, body and leggs, and let him ſtand on his bridle more then an hour.

Ordinary Keeping.

After he hath ſtood an hour, give him the former quantity of provender, and the ſame in kind.

After he hath eaten his provender, give him into his rack a pretty bundle of hay, and ſo let him reſt till noon.

At noon give him the former quantity of provender, and the ſame in kind, and ſo let him reſt till evening, onely renewing his hay if there be occaſion.

At evening dreſs him as in the morning, then ride him forth to water, and do as you did in the morning.

When you come home and have cloathed him up, let him ſtand on his bridle as before, then give him the former quantity of provender, ſo let him reſt till nine a clock at night; at which time give him the former quantity of provender, and a pretty bundle of hay, and ſo let him reſt till the next morning.

Alſo obſerving ordinary keeping ever after your dreſſing, and at ſuch times as you find beſt convenience, to bathe all his foreleggs from che knees and Cambrels downward with cold water, for it is wholſome, and both comforteth the ſinews, and prevents ſcabbs and ſwellings.

Keeping in Travell and Sport.

Thus you ſhall do concerning his ordinary keeping at home where the Horſe hath reſt, and that you may diſpoſe of hours as you pleaſe: but if you be either in travel, in ſport, or other occaſion, ſo that you cannot obſerve theſe particular times, then you muſt divide the main and whole quantity of meat into fewer parts and greater quantities, and ſo give them at the beſt convenience, ever obſerving to give the leaſt quantity before travel, as a third part before mounture, and the two other when you come to reſt.

Nor would I have you to diſtract your mind with any doubt or amazement, becauſe I preſcribe you five ſeverall times of feeding in one day, as if it ſhould either over-charge you, or over-feed your horſe: queſtionleſs there is no ſuch matter when you look into the true proportion: for it cannot be denied that whoſoever is worthy of a good horſe,

or

or good means to keep a good horſe, cannot allow him leſs then one peck a day; nay, the Carrier, Carter, Poulter and Packhorſe, will allow half a peck at waterings, and this allowance which I ſet down comes to no more: for fifteen pints of oats, and one pint of ſpelt beans unheaped, makes two gallons, and that is one peck *Wincheſter* meaſure.

Now to give it at twice it fills the ſtomack more, makes the diſgeſtion worſe, and the appetite weak: whereas to give leſs, but more oft, the ſtomack is ever craving, the digeſtion always ready, and the appetite never wanting, ſo that health (without diſorder) can never be a ſtranger, therefore once again thus for ordinary keeping.

Of giving Heats, Hunting and travell.

But if you intend to give an heat, as to hunt, gallop, travell, or the like, (which I would wiſh you to do once, twice, or thrice a week according to the ability of your horſe) then obſerve all your former obſervations, onely the night before give him little or no hay at all.

In the morning before his heat very early, and before his dreſſing, give him three or four handfull of clean ſifted oats, waſht either in ſtrong Beer or Ale. Then dreſs him,

ſaddle him, and give him his heat, he having firſt emptied himſelf well.

Ordering after Labour.

After his heat, or end of labour, rub him carefully, and bring him dry into the ſtable; then after he is cloathed up, let him ſtand on his bridle at leaſt two hours, then give him a little bundle of hay to teare out upon his bridle, and an hour after feed him as hath been before ſhewed, onely with his firſt oats give him an handfull or better of hemp-ſeed well duſted and mixt.

At night warm him a little water and give it him luke-warm, with a little fine pounded oatmeal thrown upon it, then an hour after give him his provender, and a party bundle of hay, and ſo let him reſt till the next morning.

The next morning do all things as in his ordinary keeping.

Some eſpeciall Precepts.

If he be a choice horſe let him ſtand on litter both night and day, yet change oft and keep the planchers clean. If he be otherwiſe, then uſe your own diſcretion.

If you intend to travell or journey in the

the morning, then give no hay, or but little the night before; if you journey in the afternoon; then give no hay, or but little in the morning.

If your horſe ſweat by exerciſe, take off the ſweat (before you rub him) with the Glaſſing-knife, which is either a piece of a broken ſword-blande, or a piece of a broken Syth, for this will make a clean, a ſmooth, and a ſhining coat.

In journeying ride moderately the firſt hour or two, but after according to your occaſions:

Water before you come to your Inne, if you can poſſibly; but if you cannot, then give warm water in the Inne, after the Horſe hath fed, and is fully cooled within, and outwardly dried.

Trotter oyl is an excellent oyntment, being applied very wram, and well chafed into your horſes limbs and ſinews, to nimble and help ſtiſneſs and lameneſs. And Dogs greaſe is better, therefore never want one of them in your ſtable.

Of waſhing and Walking.

Neither waſh your horſe nor walk your horſe; for the firſt indangereth foundring in the body or feet, and breedeth all ſurfeits; the

the latter is the ground of all ſtrong colds, which turn to glanders and rottenneſs; but if neceſſity compell you to either; as foul waies, or long ſtays, then rather waſh your Horſes leggs with pailes of water at the ſtable door, then to indanger him in either pond or river. And for walking, rather ſit on his back to keep his Spirits ſtirring, then to lead him in his hand, and with dull ſpirits to receive all manner of miſchiefs.

This I think ſufficient for the office of the Keeper.

THE

THE OFFICE OF THE AMBLER.

Obſervations in Ambling.

THere is not any motion in an horſe more deſired, more uſefull, nor indeed more hard to be attained unto by a right way, then the motion of Ambling; and yet (if we will beleeve the proteſtations of the profeſſors) not any thing in all the Art of Horſmanſhip more eaſie, or more ſeverall ways to be effected, every man conceiving to himſelf a ſeverall method, and all thoſe metods held as infallible maxims that can never fail in the accompliſhment of the work.

Mens opinions and Errors.

But they which know truths, know the errors in theſe opinions, for albeit every man that hath hardly a ſmell of Horſmanſhip, can diſcourſe of a way how to make an horſe amble, yet when they come to the performance

formance of the motion, their failings are so great, and their errors so grois, that for mine own part, I never yet saw an exact Ambler. I confess some one man may make some one horse amble well and perfectly; nay, more then one, peradventure many, and thereby assume to himself a name of perfection, yet such a man have I seen erre grosly, and spoyl more then his labour was able to recompence.

But leaving mens errors, because they are past my reformation, I will onely touch at some principall observations which in mine opinion I hold to be the easiest, the certainest and readiest for the effecting of this work; and withall glance at those absurdities which I have seen followed, though to little purpose, and less benefit.

Ambling by the plowed field.

There is one commends the new plowed lands, and affirms, that by toyling the horse thereon in his foot pace, there is no way so excellent for the making of him to amble; but he forgets what weakness, nay what lameness, such disorderly toyle brings to a young horse nay to any horse; because the work cannot be done without wearines, and no wearines is wholsome.

Ambling

Ambling by the Gallop.

Another will teath his horſe to amble from the Gallop, by ſudden ſtopping, a more ſudden choking him in the cheeks of the mouth, thruſting the horſe into ſuch an amazedneſs betwixt his gallop and his trot, that loſing both he cannot chuſe but find out ambling.

But this man forgets not alone the error before ſpoken, (which is too great toyle) but alſo ſpoyls a good mouth (if the horſe had one) loſes a good Rain (if there were any) and by over-reaching and clapping one foot againſt another, indangers upon every ſtep an hoof-breach, or ſinew-ſtrain.

Ambling by Weights.

Another ſays there is nothing of ſuch uſe for ambling, as weights, and thereupon one loads his horſe with unmercifull ſhooes of intollerable weight, and forgets how they make him enterfere, ſtrike ſhort with his hind-feet, and though his motion be true, yet is ſo ſlow that it is not worth his labour.

Another foulds great weights of lead about his feetlock-paſterns, and forgets that they

they have all the miſchiefs of the former, beſides the indangering of incurable ſtrains, the cruſhing of the crownet, and the breeding of ring-bones, crown-ſcabs and quitter bones.

Another loads his horſe upon the fillets with earth, lead, or ſome other maſſie ſubſtance, and forgets the ſwaying of the back, the over-ſtraining of the fillets, and a generall diſabling of all the hinder parts.

Ambling in hand, or not ridden.

Another ſtruggles to make his horſe amble in his hand before he mount his back, by the help of ſome wall, ſmooth pale or rail, and by chocking the horſe in the mouth with the bridle-hand, and correcting him with his rod on the hinder houghs, and under the belly when he treadeth falſe, and never remembers into what deſperate franticknes it drives an horſe before he can make him underſtand his meaning, as plauging, rearing, ſprauling out his leggs, and uſing a world of other antick poſtures, which once ſetled, are hardly ever after reclaimed: beſides, when he hath ſpent all his labour, and done his utmoſt, as ſoon as he mounts his horſes back, the horſe is as far to ſeek of hisp ace as if he had never known ſuch a motion.

Ambling

Ambling by the help of Shoes.

Another finds out a new ſtratagem, and in deſpite of all oppoſition in the Horſe, will make him amble perfectly, and thereupon he makes him a pair of hinder ſhooes with long ſpurns or plates before the toes, and of ſuch length, that if the horſe offer to trot, the hinder foot beats the forefoot before it.

But he forgets that the ſhooes are made of Iron, and the Horſes Leggs of Fleſh and blood, neither doth he remember with what violence the hinder foot follows the fore-foot, nor that every ſtroke it gives, can light upon any place, but the back ſinews, then which there is no part more tender, nor any wound that brings ſuch incurable lameneſs.

Ambling by the help of fine Liſts.

Another (out of quaintneſs more then ſtrong reaſon) ſtrives to make his horſe amble by taking of fine ſoft liſts, and foulding them ſtrait about the Cambrell in that place where you garter an horſe for a ſtifle-ſtrain, and then turn him to graſs for a fortnight or more, in which time (ſaith he) he will fall to a perfect amble, (for it is true he cannot

cannot trot but with pain) then taking away the lists, the work is finished.

But (under the correction of the professors of this foreign trick, for it is a *Spanish* practice) I must assure them, that if they gain their purpose, they must offend the members. If they hurt not the limbs, they lose their labour; but however this is most assured, that the amble thus gained, must be disgracefull, crambling and cringing in the hinder parts, without comliness, speed, or clear deliverance.

Ambling by the Hand only

Another (and he calls himself the *Master Ambler of all Amblers*) affirms there is no true way of making an horse to amble but by the hand only, and I am of his opinion, could the secret be found out, or could a man make a horse do all that he imagined, and as he imagined; but horses are rebellious, and men are furious, and the least of either of these spoyls the whole work; and it is impossible for any man to fadge an horse to a new motion utterly unknown, against which he will not resist with his uttermost powers. Besides, to do this action with the hand onely, it must onely be done from the Horses mouth, and that mouth must of necessity be altered

altered from his first manner of riding; for to use all one hand must preserve all one motion, and then where is ambling which was not known at the first backing? Again, we strive at the first backing of an horse, to bring his mouth to all sweeness, his rein to all statelines, and the generall carriage of his body to all comelines. Now in this course of ambling by the hand onely, the mouth must be changed from the chaps to the weeks of the mouth, which is from sweetnes to harshnes, his rein must be brought from constancy to inconstancy: for the eyes that did look upward, the nose and muzzell which was couched inward, must be turned outward, and the generall comlines of the Bodies carriage must be brought to disorder and false treading, or else he shall never accomplish the true art of ambling by the hand onely.

Ambling by the Tramell.

There is another, (I will not call him the best, because his error may be as great as any) and he will make his horse amble by the help of the tramell only, which I confes is nearest the best and most assured way, yet he hath many errors, as followeth.

Errors in the Tramell.

First, he loseth himself in the want of knowledge, for the length of the Tramell, and either he makes it too long, (which gives no stroke) or too short (which gives a false stroke) the first makes an horse hackell and shuffle his feet confusedly, the latter makes him roule and twitch up his hinder feet so suddenly, that by custome it brings him to a string-halt, from which he will hardly be recovered ever after.

Another loses himself and his labour by misplacing the Tramell, and out of a niceness to seem more expert then he is, or out of fearfulness to prevent falling (to which the Tramell is subject) places them above the knee, and above the hinder hough. But the Rule is neither good nor handsome; for if the Tramell be too long or loose, that it gives no offence to the sinews, and other ligaments about which they must necessarily be bound, when they are raised so high, then they can give no true stroke, neither can the fore-leg compell the hinder to follow it. And if they be so short or strait, that the fore-leg cannot step forward, but the hinder must go equall with it, then will it so press the main sinew of the hinder leg, and the veins and fleshy

fleſhy part of the fore-thighs, that the horſe will not be able to go without halting before and cringing and crambling his hinder parts ſo ill-favouredly, that it will be irkſome to behold it: beſide it will accaſion ſwellings, and draw down tumors, which will be more noyſom than the pace will be beneficiall.

Another makes his Tramell of ſuch courſe or hard ſtuff, or elſe girts it ſo ſtrait, or leaves it freting up and down ſo looſe, that he galls his horſes leggs, and leaves neither hair nor skin upon them, at the beſt it leaves ſuch a foul print and mark upon the leggs, that every one will accuſe both the horſe and his Teacher of diſgrace and indiſcretion.

As theſe, ſo I muſt conclude with the laſt error of the Tramell, which is, mens opinions, and though it be the moſt inſufficient, yet it hath the greateſt power to overſway truth, and that is, the Tramell is uterly unneceſſary, and unprofitable, and the defender worthy of no imployment, alledging the Land onely to be excellent.

The errors I have already confuted; it now remaines (after all theſe faults finding) that I ſhew the trueſt, the eaſieſt, and that way which is moſt uncontrollable for the making of an horſe to amble, with all the gracefulneſs and perfection that can be required.

The beſt way to amble an Horſe.

When you are about undoubtedly to make an horſe amble truely, and without controlment: Firſt, try with your hand by a gentle or deliberate racking and thruſting of the horſe forward, by helping him in the weeks of his mouth with you ſnaffell, (which muſt be ſmooth, big and full) and correcting him firſt on one ſide, then on another with he calves of your leggs, and ſomtimes with the ſpurre; if you can make him of himſelfe ſtrike into an amble; but by no means diſorder or diſplace either his mouth, head, or neck; if you find you can make him ſtrike into an amble though ſhuffling diſorderly, there will be much labor ſaved: for that proclivity or aptneſs to amble, will make him with more eaſineſs and leſs danger, endure the uſe of the Tramell, and make him find the motion without ſtumbling or amazement: but if you find he will by no means either apprehend the motions or intentions, then ſtruggle not with him, but fall to the uſe of the Tramell in the manner following.

The from of the Tramell.

But before I come to the uſe and vertu there

thereof, I will ſhew you the form and ſubſtance whereof it ought to be made; becauſe nothing hath ever done this Inſtrument more injury, then falſe ſubſtances and falſe ſhapes.

Therefore ſome make theſe tramels all of Leather, and that will eithe retch or break, the firſt marrs the work by uncertainty, the other loſeth the labor.

Another makes it of Canvas, and that galls.

A third makes it of ſtrong Liſt, and that hath all the faults of both the former; for the ſoftneſs will not let it lye cloſe, and the gentleneſs makes it ſtretch out of all compaſs or break upon every ſtumble.

An as theſe, ſo there are a world of other uſeleſs Tramels; for you muſt underſtand that touching the true Tramel, the ſide-ropes muſt be firm, without yeelding an hair: The hoſe muſt be ſoft, lye cloſe and not move from his firſt place, and the Backband muſt be flat, no matter how light, and ſo defended from the Fillets that it may not gall. And this Tramell muſt be thus made, and of theſe ſubſtances.

Firſt, for the ſide-Rops, They muſt be made of the beſt, fineſt, and ſtrongeſt packthread, ſuch as your Turky-thred, and twined

By the Roper into a delicate ſtrong cord, yet at the utmoſt, not ablove the bigneſs of a ſmal Juckline, with a nooſe at each end, ſo ſtrong as is poſible to be made; neither muſt theſe ſide Ropes be twined too hard, but gentle, and with a yeelding condition, for that will bring on the motion moſe eaſie, and keep the Tramell from breaking, now theſe ſideropes muſt be juſt 36 inches in length, and ſo equall one with another, that no difference may be eſpied.

For the Hoſe which muſt be placed in the ſmall of the fore-leg, and the ſmall of the hinder-leg above the feetlock, thy muſt be made of fine Girth web, which is ſoft and pliant, and lined with double Cotton: over the girth web muſt be faſtned ſtrong Tabbs of white Neats leather well tallowed, and ſuited to an even length, and ſtamped with holes of equall diſtance, which ſhall paſſe through the noozes of the ſide-Ropes and be made longer or ſhorter at pleaſure, with very ſtrong Buckles. Theſe hoſe; the Girth would be 4 inches in length, and the Tabbs ten.

The back-band being of no other uſe but to bear up the ſide-ropes, would (if you Tramell all the forelegs) be made of fine Girth-web, and lined with Cotton; but if you tramell but one ſide, then any ordinary tape will ſerve, being ſure that it carry the ſide-

ropes

ropes in an even line without either rising or falling; for if it rise, it shortens the side-rope if it fall indangers tangling.

Thus you see what the true Tramell is, and how to be made: touching the use, it thus followeth.

The true use of the true Tramell.

When you have brought your horse into an even smooth path, without rubs or roughnesse, you shall there hose the neer fore-leg, and the neer hinder leg; then put to them the side-rope, and see that he stand at that just proportion which nature her self hath formed him, without either straining or inlarging his members, and in that even and just length stay the side-rope by a small tape fastned up to the saddle. Then with your hand on the bridle, staining his head, put him gently forward, and if need be, have the help of a by-stander to put him forward also, and so force him to amble up and down the road with all the gentlenes you can, suffering him to take his own leasure, that thereby he may come to an understanding of his restraint, and your will for the performance of the motion, and though he snapper or stumble, or peradventure fall now and then, yet it matters not, do you only stay his head,

give him leave to riſe, and with all gentleneſs put him forward again, till finding his own fault, and underſtanding the motion, he become perfect, and amble in your hand to your contentment. And that this may be done with more eaſe and leſs amazement to the horſe, it is not amiſs (at his firſt Trameling) that you give your ſide-ropes more length then ordinary, both that the twitches may be leſs ſudden, and the motion coming more gently, the horſe may ſooner apprehend it.

But as ſoon as he comes to any perfectneſs, then inſtantly put the ſide-ropes to their true length. For an inch too long, is a foot too ſlow in the pace; and an inch to ſhort cauſeth ralling, a twitching up of the leggs, and indeed a kind of plain halting.

When to alter the Tramell.

When the horſe will thus amble in your hand perfectly, being trameled on one ſide, you ſhall then change them to the other ſide, and make him amble in your hand as you did before. And thus you ſhall do, changing from one ſide to another, till which this halfe tramell he will run and amble in your hand without ſnappering or ſtumbling, both readily and

and ſwiftly. When this is attained unto, which cannot be above two or three hours labour (if there be any tractableneſs) you may then put on the whole Tramell, and the broad flat back-band, Trameling both ſides equally, and ſo run him in your hand (at the utmoſt length of the bridle) up and down the road divers times, then pauſe, cheriſh, and to it a gain; and thus apply him till you have brought him to that perfection, that he will amble, ſwiftly, truly and readily, when, where and how you pleaſe: then put him upon uneven and uncertain ways, as up-hill and down-hill, where there are clots and roughneſs, and where there is hollowneſs and falſe treading.

When to mount his back.

Now when he is perfect in your hand upon all theſe, you may then adventure to mount his back, which (if you pleaſe) you may firſt do by a Boy, or Groom, making the horſe amble under him, whilſt you ſtay his head to prevent danger, or to ſee how hee ſtriketh. Then after mount your ſelf, and with all gentleneſs and lenity increaſing his pace more and more, till you come to the height of perfection. And thus as you did before

before in your hand, ſo do now on his back, firſt with the whole Tramell, then with the halfe, and changing the Tramell off, firſt from one ſide, then to another, then altering grounds till you find that exquiſiteneſs which you deſire. And this muſt be done by daily exerciſe and labour, as twice, thrice, ſometimes oftner in the day.

When to journey.

When you have attained your viſh in the perfection of his ſtroke, the nimbleneſſe of his Limbs, and the good carriage of his head and Body, you may then take away the tramell altogether, and exerciſe him without it. But this exerciſe I would have upon the high-way, and not (Horſe-courſer like) in a private ſmooth Road, for that affords but a couſening pace, which is left upon every ſmall wearineſſe; therefore take the high-way forward for three, four, or fives miles in a morning more or leſſe, as you find the horſes aptneſs and ability.

Now if in this Journeying, either through wearineſs, ignorance, or peeviſhneſs, you find in him a willingneſſe to forſake

forſake his pace, then (ever carrying in your pocket the halfe tramell) alight and put them on, and ſo exerciſe him in them, and now and then giving him eaſe, bring him home in his true pace.

This exerciſe you ſhall follow day by day, and every day increaſing it more and more, till you have brought him from one mile to many: which done, you may then give him eaſe, as letting him reſt a day or two, or more, and then apply him again; and if you find in him neither error nor alteration then you may reſolve your work is finiſhed: For in all mine experience, I never found this way to fail.

But if any alteration do happen, (as many phantaſtick horſes are ſubject unto) if it be in the motion of his pace, then with your hand reform it. But if that fail, then the uſe of the halfe Tramell will never fail you.

Now if the error proceed from any other occaſion, look ſeriouſly into the cauſe thereof, and taking that away, the effect will ſoon ceaſe, for you are to underſtand, that in this manner of teaching an horſe to amble, you are forbidden no help or benefit whatſoever which belongs unto horſmanſhip, as Chain, Cavezan, Muſroule, Headſtrain, Mar-

Martingale, Bit, or any other neceſſary Inſtrument, becauſe this motion is not drawn from the mouth, but from the limbs.

Many things elſe might be ſpoken on this ſubject, but it would but load paper, and weary memory, and I aim only at ſhort eſſays, and true new experiments, therefore this already writ I hold ſufficient.

THE

THE OFFICE OF THE BUYER.

Wherein is ſhewed all the perfections and imperfections that are or can be in a Horſe.

Obſervations and Advertiſements for any man when he goeth about to buy an Horſe.

THere is nothing more difficult in all the Art of Horſmanſhip, then to ſet down conſtant and uncontrolable Reſolutions by which to bind every mans mind to an unity of conſent in the buying of an Horſe: for according to the old Adage, *What is one mans meat, is another mans poyſon*; what one affects another diſlikes. But to proceed according to the Rule of Reaſon, the Precepts of the Ancients, and the modern practice of our preſent conceived opinions, I will, as briefly as I can (and the rather becauſe it is

a labour I never undertook in this wiſe before) ſhew you thoſe obſervations and advertiſements which may fortifie you in any hard election.

The end for which to buy.

Firſt therefore you are to obſerve, that if you will elect an Horſe for your hearts contentment, you muſt conſider the end and purpoſe for which you buy him, as whether for the Warres, running, hunting, travelling, draught or burthen.

Every one having their ſeverall Characters, and their ſeverall faces both of beauty and uncomlineſs.

But becauſe there is but one truth, and one perfection, I will under the deſcription of the perfect and untainted horſe, ſhew all the imperfections and attaindures which either nature or miſchance can put upon the Horſe of greateſt deformity.

Let me then adviſe you that intend to buy an horſe, to acquaint your ſelf with all the true ſhapes and excellencies which belong to an horſe, whether it be in his naturall and true proportion, or in any accidental or outward increaſe or decreaſe of any limb or member, and from their contraries to gather all things whatſoever that may give diſlike or offence.

Election

Election how divided.

To begin therefore with the firſt principle of Election, you ſhall underſtand they are divided into two eſpeciall heads, the one Generall, the other Particular.

The generall Rule.

The Generall Rule of election is, firſt the end for which you by, then his Breed or Generation; his Colour, his Pace, and his Stature. Theſe are ſaid to be generall, becauſe they have a generall dependance upon every mans ſeveral opinions, as the firſt which is the end for which you buy, it is a thing ſhut up only in your own boſome.

Of Breed.

the other which is Breed, you muſt either take it from faithful report, your own knowledge, or from ſome known and certain Characters by which one ſtrain or one Country is diſtinguiſhed from another; as the *Neapolitan* is known by his Hauk-noſe, the *Spaniard* by his ſmall Limbs, the *Barbary* by his fine head, and deep hoof. The *Dutch* by his rough legges, the *Engliſh*, by his Gene-

ral

rall ſtrong knitting together, and ſo forth of divers others.

Of Colour.

As for his colour, although there is no colour utterly exempt from goodneſs, for I have ſeen good of all, yet there are ſome better reputed then others, as the daple-gray for beauty, the brown-bay for ſerviſe, the black with ſilver hairs for courage, and the Lyard or true mixt Roan for continnuance. As for the ſorrell, the black without white, and the unchangeable Iron-gray, are reputed cholerick, the bright Bay, the flea-bittent, and the black with white marks, are ſanguiniſts; the black, white, the yellow, dun, and kiteglewed, and the pye-balld, are flegmatick; and the cheſ-nut, the Mouſe-dun, the redt bay, and the blew-gray, are melancholy.

Pace, as Trotting.

Now for his pace, which is either Trot, Amble, Rack or Gallop, you muſt refer it to the end alſo for which you buy; as if it be for the wars, running, hunting, or your own pleaſure, then the trot is moſt tolerable, and this motion you ſhall know by a croſs moving of the horſes limbs, as when ten fyr fore-

fore-leg and the near hinder-leg; or the near fore-leg and the far hinder-leg move and go forward in one inſtant. And in this motion, the nearer the horſe taketh his limbs from the ground, the opener, the evener, and the ſhorter is his pace: for to take up his feet ſlovenly, ſhewes ſtumbling and lameneſſe: To tread narrow or croſs, ſhews enterfeiring or failling; to ſtep unewen ſhews toyl and wearineſs; and to tread long, ſhews over-reaching.

Ambling.

Now if you elect for eaſe, great perſons ſeats, or long travell, then *Ambling* is required. And this motion is contrary to trotting: for now both the feer on one ſide muſt move equally together, that is, the far fore-legs and the far hinder-legs, and the near fore-leg and the near hinder-leg. And this motion muſt go juſt, large, ſmooth, and nimble: for to treade falſe, takes away all eaſe: to tread ſhort, rids no ground; to tread rough, ſhewes rolling; and to tread un-nimbly, ſhewes a falſe pace that never continueth, as alſo lameneſs.

Racking.

If you elect for Buck-hunting, galloping on the high-way, poſt, hackney, or the like,

then a racking pace is required: and this motion is the ſame that ambling is, onely it is in a ſwifter time and a ſhorter tread; and though it rid not ſo much ground, yet it is a little more eaſie.

Galloping.

Now to all theſe paces muſt be joyned a good gallop, which naturally every trotting and racking horſe hath; the ambler is a little unapt thereunto, becauſe the motions are both one, ſo that being put to a greater ſwiftneſs of pace then formerly he hath been acquainted withall, he handles his leggs confuſedly and out of order, but being trained gently, and made to underſtand the motion, he will as wel undertake it as any trotting horſe whatſoever.

Now in a good gallop you are to obſerve theſe vertues. Firſt, that the horſe which taketh his feet nimbly from the ground, but doth not raiſe them high, that neither rolleth nor beateth himſelfe, that ſtretcheth out his fore legs, follows nimbly with his hinder, and neither cutteth under his knee (which is called the Swift cut) nor croſſeth, nor claps one foot on another, and ever leadeth with his far fore foot, and not with the near, this horſe is ſaid ever to gallop moſt comely and moſt true, and it is the fitteſt for ſpeed, or any

any ſwift imployment. If he gallop round, and raiſe his fore-feet, he is then ſaid to gallop ſtrongly, but not ſwiftly, and is fitteſt for the great Saddle, the wars and ſtrong encounters. If he gallop ſlow, yet ſure, he will ſerve for the high-way: but if he labour his feet confuſedly, and gallop painfully, then is he good for no galloping ſervice: beſide, it ſhews ſome hidden lameneſs.

Stature.

Laſtly, touching his Stature, it muſt be referred to the end for which you buy, ever obſerving that the biggeſt and ſtrongeſt are fitteſt for ſtrong occaſions and great burthens, ſtrong draughts, and double carriage; the middle ſize for pleaſure and generall imployments; and the leaſt for eaſe, ſtreet-wallks, and Summer Hackney.

The particular Rule.

Now touching the particular Rule of election, it is contained in the diſcovery of naturall deformities, accidentall outward forrances, or inward hidden miſchiefs which are ſo many and ſo infinite that it is a world of work to explain them yet; for ſatisfaction ſake I will in as methodicall man-

ner as I can, ſhew what you are to obſerve in this occaſion.

How to ſtand to view.

When a Horſe is brought unto you to buy (being ſatisfied for his breed, his pace, colour and ſtature, then) ſee him ſtand maked before you, and placing your ſelf before his face, take a ſtrict view of his countenance, and the cheerfulneſs thereof: for it is an excellent glaſs wherein to behold his goodneſs and beſt perfections——As thus——

His Eares.

If his ears be ſmall, thin, ſharp, ſhort, pricked and moving; or if they be long, yet well ſet on, and wel carried, it is a mark of beauty, goodneſs, and metall: but if they be trick, laved or lolling, wide ſet, and unmoving, then are they ſignes of dulneſs, doggedneſs: and evil nature.

His Face.

If his Face be lean: his forehead ſwelling outward: the mark or feather in his face ſet high, as above his eys, or at the top of his eyes; if he have white ſtarre: or white ratch of

of an indifferent ſize, and even placed, or a white ſnip on his noſe, or lip; all are marks of beauty and goodneſs. But if his face be fat, cloudy or ſkouling, his forehead flat as a trencher, (which we call Mare-faced,) or the mark in his forehead ſtand low, as under his eyes: If his ſtar or ratch ſtand awry, or in an evill poſture, or in ſtead of a ſnip, his noſe be raw and unhairy, or his face generally blad; all are ſignes of deformity.

His Eyes.

If his eyes be round, big, black, ſhining, ſtrating or ſtaring from his head, if the black of the eye fill the pit or outward circumference, ſo that in the moving, none (or very little) of the white appeareth, all are ſigns of beauty, goodneſs, and materiall: but if his eyes be uneven, and of a wrinckled proportion, if they be little (which we call pig-eyed) both are uncomely ſignes of weakneſs: if they be red and fiery, take heed of Moon-eys, which is next door to blindneſs. If white and walled, it ſhews a weak ſight, and unneceſſary ſtarting or finding of Boggurds: if with white ſpecks, take heed of the pearl, pin and web: if they water or ſhew bloody, it ſhews bruiſes; and if they matter, they ſhew old over-riding, feſtred rhumes, or violent ſtrains.

If they look dead or dull, or are hollow, or much ſunk, take heed of blindneſs at the beſt; the beſt is of an old decrepit generation: if the black fill not the pit, but the white is always appearing, or if in moving, the white and black be ſeen in equall quantity, it is a ſigne of weakneſs, and a dogged diſpoſition.

His Cheeks and Chaps.

If handling his Cheeks or Chaps, you find the bones lean and thin, the ſpace wide between them, the thropple or wind-pipe big as you can gripe, and the void place without knots or kernels; and generally the jawes ſo great, that the neck ſeemeth to couch within them, they are all excellent ſignes of great wind, courage, and ſoundneſs of head and body. But if the chaps be fat and thick, the ſpace between them cloſed up with groſs ſubſtance, and the thropple little, all are ſigns of ſhort wind and much inward foulneſs: If the void place be full of knots and kernels, take heed of the Strangle or Glanders, at the beſt, the horſe is not without a foul cold. If his jawes be ſo ſtrait, that his neck ſwelleth above them, if it be no more but naturall, it is onely an uncomely ſign of ſhort wind and purſickneſs, or groſneſs; but if the ſwelling be long, and cloſe by his Chaps, like a whetſtone

whetſtone, then take heed of the Vives, or ſome other unnaturall impoſtume.

His Noſtrils and muzzell.

If his noſtrils be open, dry, wide and large, ſo as upon any ſtraining, the inward redneſs is diſcovered, and if his muzzell be ſmall, his mouth deep, and his lips equally meeting; then all are good ſignes of wind, health and courage. But if his noſtrils be ſtrait, his wind is little; if is muzzell be groſs, his ſpirit is dull; if his mouth be ſhallow he will never carry a bit well, and if his upper lip will not reach his nether, old age or infirmity hath marked him for carrion. If his noſe be moiſt and dropping, if it be clear water, it is a cold; if foul matter, then beware of Glanders: if both noſtrills run, it is hurtfull; but if one, then, moſt dangerous.

Teeth.

Touching his Teeth and their vertues, they are ſet down in a particular chapter; onely remenber, you never buy an horſe that wanteth any, for as good loſe all: as one.

His Breaſt.

From his Head look down to his Breaſt, and ſee that it be broad, out-ſwelling, and adorned with many features: for that ſhews ſtrength and indurance. The little breaſt is uncomely, and ſhewes weakneſs, the narrow breaſt is apt to ſtumble, fall, and enterfeire before: the breaſt that is hidden inward, and wanteth the beauty and diviſion of many feathers, ſhewes a weak armed heart, and a breaſt that is unwilling and unfit for any violent toyl or ſtrong labour.

His Fore-thighes.

Next, look down from his elbow to his knee, and ſee that thoſe fore-thighs be ruſh-grown, well horned within, ſinewed, fleſhy and out-ſwelling, for they are good ſignes of ſtrength, the contrary ſhews weakneſs, and are unnaturall.

His Knees.

Then look on his knees that they carry proportion, be lean, ſinewy, & cloſe knit, for they are good and comely; but if one be bigger or rounder then another, the horſe hath received

received miſchief: if they be groſs, the horſe is gouty: if they have ſcarres, or hair broken, it is a true mark of a ſtumbling jade and a perpetuall faller.

His Legs.

From his knees look down to his leggs, to his paſternes, and if you find them clean, lean, flat, and ſinewy, and the inward bought of his knee without ſeames, or hair-broken, then he ſhewes good ſhape and ſoundneſs: But if on the in-ſide the leg you find hard knots, they are ſplinters; if on the out-ſide they are ſerews or excreſſions; if under his knees be ſcabs on the in-ſide, it is the Swift-cut, and he will ill endure galloping; if above his paſternes on the in-ſide you find ſcabs, it ſhews interfeiring: but if the ſcabs be generally over his leggs, it is either extreame foul keeping, or elſe a ſpice of the Maunge; if his fleſh be fat, round and fleſhy, he will never indure labour: and if on the inward bought of his knees you find ſeams, ſcabs, or hair-boken, it ſhews a Melean-der, which is a cankerous ulcer.

His Paſterns.

Look then on his paſtern-joynt and his paſtern; the firſt muſt be clear and well knit together,

together, the other must be short, strong and upright standing: for if the first be big or sweld, take heed of sinew-strains and gourdings: if the other be long, weak or bending, the limbs will be hardly able to carry be body without tiring.

His Hoofes.

For the Hoofes in generall, they should he black, smooth, tough, rather a little long then round, deep, hollow and full sounding: for white Hoofes are tender, and carry a shooe ill; a rough, grosse seamed Hoof, shewes an age or over-heating. A brittle hoof will carry no shooe at all; an extraordinary round hoof is ill for foul ways and deep hunting. A flat hoof that is pumissed, shews foundering; and a hoof that is empty, and hollow sounding, shews a decayed inward part by reason of some wound or dry founder. As for the crown of the hoof, if the hair lye smooth and close, and the flesh flat and even, then all is perfect; but if the haire be staring, the skin scabbed, and the flesh rising, then look for a Ring-bone, or a crown scab, or a quitter-bone.

The ſetting on of his Head, his Creſt and Mane.

After this, ſtand by his ſide, and firſt look to the ſetting on of his head, and ſee that it ſtand neither too high nor too low, but in a direct line, and that his neck be ſmall at the ſetting on of the head, and long, growing deeper to the ſhoulders, with an high ſtrong and thin mane, long, ſoft and ſomewhat curling; for theſe are beautifull characters: whereas to have the head ill ſet on, is the greateſt deformity, to have any bigneſs or ſwelling in the nape of the neck, ſhews the Poul-evill, or beginning of a Fiſtula; to have a ſhort thick neck like a Bull, to have it falling at the withers, to have a low, weak, a thick, or falling creſt, ſhews want both of ſtrength and metall: to have much hair on the mane, ſheweth intolerable dulneſs; to have it too thin, ſhews fury; and to have none, or ſhed, ſhews the worm in the mane, the itch, or elſe plain Manginеſs.

His Black Ribs, Fillets, Belly. and Stones.

Look on the chine of his back, that it be broad, even and ſtraight, his ribs well compaſſed

paſſed and bending outward, his Fillets uprigh, ſtrong and ſhort, & not above an handfull between his laſt rib and his hucklebone, let his belly be well let down, yet hidden within his ribs, and let his ſtones be cloſe truſt up to his body: for all theſe are marks of health and good perfection, whereas to have his chine narrow, he will never carry a ſaddle without wounding: and to have it bending, or Saddle-backed, ſhews weakneſs.

To have his Ribs flat, there is no Liberty for wind.

To have his Fillets hanging, long or weak, he will never climb an hill, nor carry a burden.

And to have his belly clung up or gaunt, or his ſtones hanging down, looſe, or a ſide, they are both ſigns of ſickneſs, tenderneſs, foundring in the body, and unaptneſs for labor.

His Buttocks.

Then look upon his Buttocks, and ſee that they be round, plump, full, and in an even levell with his body: or of long, that it be well raiſed beind, and ſpread forth at the ſetting on of the taill, for theſe are comely and beautifull. The narrow pin-buttock, the hog or ſwine rump, and the falling and down-let buttock are full of deformity, and ſhew

ſhew both an injury in nature, and that they are neither fit or becoming, for pad, foot-cloth, or pyllion.

His Hinder-thighs.

Then look to his hinder thighs, or Gaſtains, if they be well let down even to the middle-joynt, thick, brawny, full, and ſwelling: for that is a great argument of ſtrength and goodneſs, whereas the lank, ſlender thighs ſhew diſability and weakneſs.

His Cambrels.

Then look upon the middle joynt beind, and if it be nothing but skin and bone, veins and ſinews, and rather a little bending then too ſtrait, then it is perfect as it ſhould be. But if it have chaps or ſores on the inward bought or bending, then that is a Selander. If the joynt be ſweld generally all over, then he hath got a blow or bruiſe, if the ſwelling be particular, as in the pot, or hollow part, or on the inſide, and the vein full and proud: if the ſwleling be ſoft, it is a blood-ſpaven: if hard, a bone-ſpaven, but if the ſwelling be juſt behind, before the knuckle, then it is a Curb.

Hinder-

Hinder-Leggs.

Then look to his hinder legs, if they be lean clean, flat and ſinowy, then all is well; but if they be fat, they will not endure labour. If they be ſweld, the greaſe is molten into them. If he be ſcabbed above the paſterns, he hath the Scraches: if he have chaps under his paſterns, he hath rains, and none of theſe but are noyſome.

His Tayle.

Laſtly, for the ſetting of his Tayl, where there is a good Buttock, the tail can never ſtand ill; and where there is an evill buttock there the tail can never ſtand well: for it ought to ſtand broad, high, flat and couched a little inward.

Thus I have ſhewed you the true ſhapes and true deformities, you may in your choice pleaſe your own fancies.

An uncontrollable way to know the age of an Horſe.

There are ſeven outward Characters by which to know the age of every Horſe, as namely, his Teeth, his Hoofs his Tail, his

his Eyes, his Skin, his Hair, and the Bars in his mouth.

His Teeth.

If you will know his Age by this Teeth, you muſt underſtand, that an Horſe hath in his head juſt forty teeth, that is to ſay, ſix great Wong teeth above, and ſix below on one ſide, and a mamy on the other, which maketh twenty four, and are called his Grinders: Then ſix above and ſix below in the fore-part of his mouth which are called Gatherers, and make 36. Then four Tuſhes, one above, and one below on one ſide, and are called the Bit Teeth, which maketh juſt forty.

Now the firſt year he hath his Foals teeth, which are onely Grinders and Gatherers, but no Tuſhes, and they be ſmall, white and bright to look on.

The ſecound year he changeth the four formoſt teeth in his head, that is, two above and two below in the midſt of the rows of the Gatherers, and they are browner and bigger then the other.

The third year he changeth his teeth next unto them, and leaveth no apparent Foals teeth before, but two above, and two below of each ſide, which are alſo bright and ſmall.

The

The fourth year he changeth the teeth next unto them, and leaveth no more Foales teeth but one of each ſide, both above and below.

The fifth year his formoſt teeth will be all changed; but then he hath his tuſhes on each ſide compleat, and the laſt Foals teeth which he caſt, thoſe which come up in their place, will be hollow, and have a lirtle black ſpeck in the midſt, which is called the mark in the horſes mouth, and continueth till he be paſt eight years old.

The ſixth year he putteth up his new tuſhes, near about which you ſhall ſee growing a little of new and young fleſh, at the bottome of the tuſh: beſides, the tuſh will be white, ſmall, ſhort and ſharp.

The ſeventh year all his teeth will have their perfect growth; and the mark in the horſes mouth (before ſpoken of) will be plainly ſeen.

The eighth year all his teeth with be full, ſmooth and plain, the black ſpeck or mark being no more but diſcerned, and his tuſhes will be more yellow then ordinary.

The ninth year his formoſt teeth will be longer, broader, yellower and fouler then at younger years, the mark gone, and his tuſhes will be bluntiſh.

Then tenth year in the inſide of his upper tuſhes

tuſhes will be no holes at all to be felt with your fingers end, which til that age you ſhall ever feel: beſides the temples of his head will begin to be crooked and hollow.

The eleventh year his teeth will be exceeding long, very yellow, black and foul, onely he may then cut even, and his teeth will ſtand directly oppoſite one to another.

The twelfth year his teeth will be long, yellow, black and foul; but then his upper teeth will hang over his nether.

The thirteenth year his tuſhes will be worn ſomwhat cloſe to his chaps (if he be a much ridden horſe) otherwiſe they will be black, foul and long, like the tuſhes of a Boar.

His Hooves.

If a horſes hooves be rugged, and as it were ſeamed one ſeam over another, and many ſeames; if they be dry, full and cruſty, or crumbling, it is a ſign of very old age: and on the contrary part, a ſmooth, moiſt, hollow, and wel ſounding hoof is a ſigne of young years.

His Tail.

If you take an horſe with your finger and your thum by the ſtern of the tail, cloſe at the ſetting on by the buttock, feeling there

hard, if you feel of each ſide the tail a joynt ſtick out more then any other by the bigneſſe of an hazell nut, then you may preſume the horſe is under ten years old: but if his joints be all plain, and no ſuch thing to be felt, then he is above ten, and may be thirteen.

His Eyes.

If an horſes eyes be round, full, ſtaring, or ſtarting from his head, if the pits over them be filled, ſmooth & even with his temples, & no wrinckles either about his brow, or under his eyes, then he is young; if otherwiſe you ſee the contrary characters, it is a ſign of old age.

His Skin.

If you take an horſes skin in any part of his body, betwixt your finger and your thumb, and pull it from his fleſh, then letting it go again, if it ſuddenly returne to the place from whence it came, and be ſmooth and plain without wrinkle, then he is young, and full of ſtrength: but if it ſtand and not return inſtantly to its former place, then he is very old and waſted.

His

His Hair.

If an Horſe that is of any dark colour, ſhall grow griſſell onely about his Eyebrows, or underneath his Mane; or any horſe of a whitiſh colour ſhall grow meannelled with either black or red meannels univerſally over his body, then both are ſignes of old age.

His Barrs.

Laſtly, if the Barrs in his mouth be great, deep, and handle rough and hard, then is the horſe old: but if they be ſoft, ſhallow, and handle gently and tenderly, then is the horſe young, and in good ability of body.

And thus much be ſpoken touching the Office of the Buyer.

THE OFFICE OF THE FARRIER.

The Signes of all Sicknesses, and how to discern them.

IF you find in your horse heaviness of countenance, extream loosness, or extream costiveness, shortness of breath, lothing of meat, dull and imperfect eys, rotten or dry cough, staring hair, or hair unnaturally discoloured, a staggering pace, frantick behaviour, yellowness of the eys or skin, faint or cold sweat, extraordinary lying down, or beating or looking back at his body, alteration of qualities or gestures, not casting of the coat, leanness, hide-bound and the like. All these are apparant signs of distemperature and sickness.

Signes from the Dung.

It is necessary to observe the horses dung, for

for it is the beſt Tel-troth of his inward parts; yet you muſt not judge it by a generall opinion, but by a private diſcourſe with your ſelf, how he hath been fed, becauſe food is the onely thing that breeds alterations, ——as thus——.

If he feed altogether upon-graſs, his dung hath one complexion, as green; if upon hay, then another, as a little more dark. If upon little provender, then inclining to yelow. But to avoid both curioſity and doubt, obſerve well the complexion of his dung, when he is in the beſt health, and the beſt feeding; and as you find it alter, ſo judge either of his health or ſickneſs, as thus——

If his dung be clear, criſp, and of a pale yellowiſh complexion, hanging together without ſeparation, more then as the weight breakes it in falling, being neither ſo thin nor ſo thick, but it wil a little flat on the ground. And indeed both in ſavour and ſubſtance, reſembling a ſound mans ordure, then is the horſe clean, well fed, and without imperfection.

If it be well coloured, yet fall from him in round knots, or pellets, ſo it be but the firſt or ſecond dung, the reſt good, as aforeſaid, it matters not: for it only ſhews he did eat hay lately, and that will ever come away firſt. But if all his dung be alike, then it is a

ſign of foul feeding, and he hath either too much hay, or eates too much litter, and too little corn.

If his dung be in round pellets, and blackiſh, or brown, it ſhews inward heat in the body.

If it be greaſie, it ſhews foulneſs, and that greaſe is molten, but cannot come away. If he void greaſe in groſs ſuſtance with his dung, if the greaſe be white and clear, then it comes away kindly, and there is no danger: but if it be yellow or putrified, then the greaſe hath lain long in his body, and ſickneſs will follow if not prevented.

If his dung be red and hard, then the horſe hath had too ſtrong heats, and coſtiveneſs will follow: if it be pale and looſe, it ſhews inward coldneſs of body, or too much moiſt and corrupt feeding.

Signes from the Urine.

THough the Urine be not altogether ſo materiall as the dung, yet it hath ſome true faces, as thus———

That Urine which is of a pale yellowiſh colour, rather thick then thin, of a ſtrong ſmell and a piercing condition, is an healthfull, ſound and good urine: but if it be of an high, red complexion, either like blood, or inclining

inclining to blood, then hath the horſe had either too ſore heats, been over-ridden, or ridden too early after winter graſs.

If the Urine be of an high complexion, clear and tranſparent, like old March Beer, then he is inflamed in his body, and hath taken ſome ſurfit.

If the urine carry a white cream on the top, it ſhews a weak back, or conſumption of ſeed.

A green urine ſhews conſumption of the body.

A Urine with bloody ſtreaks ſhews an ulcer in the kidnies: and a black, thick, cloudy urine ſhews death and mortality.

Of ſickneſs in generall.

Whenſoever, upon any occaſion, you ſhall find the horſe droop in countenance, to forſake his meat, or to ſhew any other apparent ſign of ſickneſs; if they be not great, you may forbear to let blood, becauſe where the blood is ſpent, the ſpirits are ſpent alſo, and they are not eaſily recovered. But if the ſignes be great and dangerous, then by all means let blood inſtantly, and for three mornings together (the horſe being faſtning) give him half an ounce of the powder (called by me) *Diahexaple*, and by the Italians, *Re-*

gnia medicina, the *Queen of medicines*, brewed either in a pint of Muskadine or Malſmſey, or a pint of the ſyrop of Sugar, being two degrees above the ordinary Moloſſes, or for want thereof Moloſſes wil ſerve the turn; and where all are wanting, you may take a pint either of dragon water, or a quart of the ſweeteſt and ſtrongeſt Ale-wort, or in extremity take a quart of ſtrong Ale or Beer, but then warm it a little before the fire.

This muſt be given with an horn, and if the Horſe have ability of body, ride him in ſome warm place after it, and let him faſt near two hours after the riding.

At noon give him a ſweet maſh, cloath very warm, and let him touch no cold water.

Now touching the exact and true making of this rare powder, which I call *Diahexaple*, becauſe no man (that I know) Apothecary or other, doth at his day make it truely, partly becauſe it is an experiment but lately come to my knowledge by conference with learned Phyſicians, and partly becauſe our medicine makers are in Horſe Phyſick leſs curious then they ſhould be; through which errors there is produced to the world an abundance of falſe mixtures, which both deceive the honeſt Horſ-maſter, kills the harmleſs horſe, and diſgraceth the well-meaning Farrier. To repair all which, I wil

will here ſet down the true manner of making this admirable powder, together with the vertues and operations thereof.

The true manner of making the true Diahexaple.

Take the roots of round *Ariſtologia*, waſh them, ſcrape them, and purifie them as clear as may be, then take Juniper Berries unexcorticated, and Bay-berries excorticated; take the pureſt and beſt drops of Myrrh, and the fineſt ſhavings of Ivory, of each an equall quantity; beat all but the Myrrh together, and ſearce them fine: Laſtly, beat the Myrrh and ſearce it alſo; then mix and incorporate all together, preſs it hard into a gally-pot, and keep it, and uſe it as you have occaſion.

The vertues of true Diahexaple.

This powder, or indeed Methridate, called Diahexaple, or the Queen of Medecines, is moſt excellent and ſoveraign againſt all manner of poyſon, either inward or outward, it cureth the biting of venemous, beaſts, and helpeth ſhort wind and purſickneſs. *Dodoneus.*

It mundifieth, cleanſeth, ſuppleth, and maketh thin all groſs humours, it healeth all diſeaſes of the Liver and Stomack, helps digeſtion,

digeſtion, and being given in a pint of Sack, it cureth all colds: it is good againſt conſumptions, breaks flegm, helps ſtaggers, and all diſeaſes of the head. *Gerrard.*

It recovers tyring and wearineſs, and takes away cramps and convulſions, dries up the Skurvy, breacks the ſtone, opens all inward obſtructions, and helps the yellows, the gargil and the dropſie. *Diaſcorides.*

It cures all diſeaſes of the lungs, as glanders and rotteneſs, gives eaſe to all gripings and windineſs of the belly, provoketh urine, takes away infection, and kils worms. *Galen.*

A Drink to open an Horſes body, and cleanſe it.

Take a quart of new milk, Salet-oyl, hony: each half a pint, an ounce of London treacle, and the yolks of ſix eggs beat all together: and then put to it licoras, ſugar-candy, aniſe-ſeeds (all in powder) of each an ounce, and infuſe all together, ſo give it the horſe, ride him after it, ſet up warm, and let him faſt above an hour.

The true manner of making thoſe cordial Bals, which cure any violent cold or Glanders which prevent heart-ſickneſs, which purge away all molten greace, which recover a loſt ſtomack

ſtomack, which keep the heart from fainting-with exerciſe, and make a lean horſe fat ſuddenly.

Take Aniſeeds, Cominſeeds, Fenegreek-ſeeds, Carthumus ſeeds: Elicampane roots and Colts foot, each two ounces beaten, and ſearced to a fine duſt, two ounces of the flower of Brimſton: then take an ounce of the juice of Licoras, and diſſolve it on the fire in half a pint of white wine; which done, take an ounce of Chymicall oyl of Aniſeeds, then of ſallet oyl, hony, and the Syrop of Sugar, or for want of it Moloſſes, of each half a pint, then mix all this with the former powders, and with as much fine wheat flower as will bind and knit them all together, work them into ſtiff paſte, and make thereof Balls ſomwhat bigger then French Walnuts hull and all, and ſo keep them in a cloſe Gallipot, (for they will laſt all the year:) Yet I do not mean that you ſhall keep them in the pot in balls: for ſo becauſe they cannot lye cloſe, the air may get in and do hurt; as alſo the ſtrength of the oyls will ſweat outward and weaken the ſuſtance, therefore knead the whole lump af paſte into the Gallipot, and make the Balls as you have occaſion to uſe them.

Now for the uſe of theſe Balls, becauſe they

they are cordiall, and have divers excellent vertues, you ſhall underſtand, that if you uſe them to prevent ſickneſs, then you ſhall take a Ball, and anoint it all over with ſweet Butter, and give it the horſe in the morning in the manner of a Pill, then ride him a little after it (if you pleaſe, otherwiſe you may chuſe) and feed and water him abroad or at home according to your uſual cuſtome. And thus do 3 or 4 mornings together.

If you uſe them to cure either cold or glanders, then uſe them in the ſame manner for a week together. If you uſe them to fatten an horſe, then give them for a fortnight together. But if you uſe them in the nature of a ſcouring to take away molten greaſe and foulneſs, then inſtantly after his heat, and in his heat. Again, if you find your horſe at any time hath taken a little cold, as you ſhall perceive by his inward ratling, if then you take one of theſe Balls, and diſſolve it in a pint of ſack, and ſo give it the horſe, it is a preſent remedy. Alſo to diſſolve the Ball in his ordinary water, being made luke warm, it worketh the like effect, and fatneth exceedingly.

To give one of theſe Balls before travell, it prevents tyring; to give it in the height of travel, it refreſheth the wearineſs: and to give it after travel, it ſaves an horſe from all ſurfeit and inward ſickneſs.

For the Bots or any Worms.

Take a quart of new milk, and as much hony as will make it extraordinary ſweet, then being lukewarm, give it the horſe early, he having faſted all the night before, then bridle him up, and let him ſtand tied to the empty Rack for two hours: then take halfe a pint of white wine, and diſolve into it a good ſpoonfull or more of black ſoap, and being well mixt together, give it him to drink, then ride and chafe him a little, and let him faſt another hour, and the Wroms will avoid.

Another for Worms more ready, more eaſie.

Take the ſoft Down-hairs that grow in the ears of an horſe, and which you clip away when you coule him, and the little ſhort tuft which grows on the top of the Fore-head, underneath his fore-top: and having a pretty quantity, mix them with a pottle of oats, and give them to the horſe, and it helpeth.

A Purgation when an horſe is ſick of greaſe, or coſtiveneſs.

Take a pint of old white Wine, and on the fire diſſolve into it a lump as much as an Henns Egge of Caſtle-ſope, and ſtirrre them together, then take it off, and put into it two good ſpoonfulls of Hempſeed beaten, an ounce of ſugar-candy in powder, and brew all together, then having warmed the horſe, to ſtirre up his greaſe and other foul humors, give him this to drink, and walk him up and down a little after it to make the potion work; then ſet up warm, and after a little ſtirring him in his ſtall, if he grow ſickiſh, give him liberty to lye down; then after two hours faſting give him a ſweet Maſh, then feed as at other times.

For Laxativeneſs, or extream Looſneſs.

Take a quart of red Wine, and on the fire put into it an ounce and an halfe of Bolarmonie in powder, and twno ounces and an halfe of the conſerve of Sloes, mix them together, after take it from the fire, and put to it a ſpoonfull or two of the powder of

of Cynamon, brew all together, and give it the horſe: but let him faſt two hours after it, and let him eat no waſhed meat: Hay is wholſome, ſo is Bread and Oats, if they be well mixt with Beans or Wheat, but not otherwiſe.

For the ſtone, or pain of urine by winde cauſing ſickneſs.

Make a ſtrong decoction, (that is to ſay) boyle your firſt quantity of water to an halfe part there times over, of keen onions clean peeled, and parſley, then take a quart thereof, and put to it a good ſpoonefull of London Treacle, and as much of the powder of Egge-ſhels, and give it the horſe.

And thus do divers mornings, if the infirmity be great, otherwiſe, when you ſee the horſe offended.

For an Horſe that ſtaleth blood.

Take knot-graſſe, Shephards purſe, Blood-wort of the hedge, Polipodium of the wall, Comphrey, Garden Blood-wort, of each an handfull, ſhread them fine, and put them into a quart of beer, Ale or milk, and put to them a little ſalt, a little ſoot and leaven, mix all together, and give it the horſe to drink.

For

For a growning cold.

Take the juyce of Licoras, London Treacle, Aniſeeds, Turmereack, Fenegreek and long peper, of each an ounce, the hard Simples in powder: then of Suger-candy two ounces, and with as much Engliſh hony as will ſuffice, incorporate all together, and make thereof Balls as bigge as a good pullets egge, and give the horſe two or three in the morning faſting.

After he hath taken the Balls, give him two new laid eggs, then ride him, and at noon give him a Maſh, keep warm, and do this twice or thrice.

For a more violent cold cauſing rotting in the head.

Take the bigge Elecampane root, ſlice it, and boyl it in water from a pottle to a quart, then ſtrain it, and to that water put a pint of Urine, and a pint of Muskadine, of Aniſeeds, Licoras, Cominſeeds, Long Pepper (in pouder) of each an ounce, twenty Raiſins of the Sun ſtoned and bruiſed, and of Sugercandy two ounces, let all theſe ſymmer on the fire, and not boyl, till they be incorporate, then take it off,

off, and to one half thereof (which is a ſufficient drench) put a quarter of a pound of ſweet butter, and four ſpoonfuls of ſallet-oyle; then being luke-warm, give the horſe a third part of the drench, and after it a new laid egge: then another third part, and after it another egge: then laſtly, all the reſt of the drink. Then ride him pretty roundly after it for near an houre, and let him faſt another hour; keep warm, and feed as at other times. At noon give him a maſh, and the next day give him the other half.

For a deſperate dry cough.

Take a pint of burnt Sack, Sallet oyle and red wine vinegar, of both a quarter of a pint, of Fenegrick, Turmerick, long Pepper, and Licoras, of each a ſpoonfull in powder, and give it the horſe, half at the one noſtril, and half at another, and doe this twice a week, and ride him after it, and let him faſt two houres, and keep his head and breaſt warm.

For the ordinary water you may give him for a fortnight, let it have good ſtore of ſliced Engliſh Licoras ſteeped into it.

For a cold long ſetled.

Take three heads of Garlick, and roſt them in the embers, then mix them with three ſpoonfulls of Tarre, as much powder

ſugar, and half a pound of hogges greaſe, then with Aniſeeds, Licoras, Elicampane, Fenegreek, and cominſeeds, make it into paſte, and give as much at once as a Ducks egge.

For a dry Cough, or waſted lungs.

Take Elicampane, the flower of Brimſtone, Licoras, Fenellſeed, Linſeed of each an ounce, ſearc't, ſyrop of Elicampane an ounce, and of clarified hony a pound, work the powders and theſe together, and to a pint of ſweet wine put two ounces of theſe, and give it the horſe morning and evening, ride him after it, and let him faſt an hour after riding, give no cold water but with exerciſe.

A Cordiall powder for any ordinary cold, and to prepare a horſe before travell, to refreſh him in travell, and to preſerve him from miſchief after travel.

Take of Engliſh Licoras, Elicampane roots, of each an ounce, of Sugar-candy an ounce and a halfe; beat them to fine powder and ſearce them.

Keep the powder in a box, and when you have occaſion to uſe it, if it be for a cold, then give half an ounce in a pint of Sack, if

it

it be in travell, then give it in ſweet wine, or ſtrong Ale; but if in Ale, then take a quart; and give it both before travell and in your Inne' or at home immediately after travell.

To break a feſtered cold or dry up glanders, and to heal the ulcer, or canker in the noſe.

Take a pint of verdjuice, and put to it ſo much ſtrong muſtard made with wine vinegar, as will make it ſtrong aud keen thereof, then take an ounce of roach Allom in powder, and when you give this to the horſe, as you fill the horn, ſo with a knife or ſpoon put ſome of the Allom into the horn, and ſo give it the horſe part at both noſtrils, but eſpecially that noſtrill which runneth moſt; then ride him a little after it, and ſet up warm, and give no cold water but with exerciſe. Thus do divers mornings.

For the Glanders.

Take Cominſeeds, Grains and Fenegreek in powder, of each halfe an ounce; of Diahexaple a quarter of an ounce; beat this in a mortar with a quarter of a pint of verdjuice, three ſpoonfuls of Sallet oyl, and two-

ſpoon ul of *Aquavitæ*: then put al together to a quart of old Ale, with a good ſlice of ſweet butter, and ſet it on the fire till it be ready to boyl, then being luke warm, give it the horſe, part at the mouth, and part at both noſtrils: then ride him pretty roundly for an hour, and ſet up warm, let him faſt an hour, and if you perceive ſickneſs to grow, give him a pint of new milk.

To ſtay the glanders for a time, being incurable.

Take the green bark of Elder, and beat it in a mortar, and ſtrain it till you have a pint thereof, then put that juice to a pint of old Ale, and warm it on the fire with a good lump of ſweet butter, and an ounce of ſugar-candy, and ſo give the horſe, ride him after it, let him faſt an hour, and keep warm. Do thus divers mornings.

For decayed or ſtopped Lungs, which we call Broken Wind.

Take halfe a pint of Coltsfoot water, or the ſyrrop of Coltsfoot; but in the ſyrrop it will beſt diſſolve, and put into it a dram of *Balſamum Sulphuris*, and give it the Horſe in the morning faſting, then ride him a little

little after it, be ſure to keep warm, and give no cold water without exerciſe. Do thus every other morning, giving it one morning at the mouth, and another at the noſtrils till you find amendment.

A ſcouring when others will not work.

Take of ſweet Butter a quarter of a Pound, half ſo much Caſtle Sope, and half an ounce of Aloes, beat them together: then add of Hempſeed two ſpoonfulls, of roſin half a ſpoonful, of Sugar-candy an ounce, all bruiſed fine, work it into a paſte and give it the horſe in balls immediatly after his heat, or when you have warmed him, and ſtirred up the greaſe and foulneſs within him.

OUTWARD SORRANCES.

The Signes of outward Sorrances.

OUtward Sorrances are diſcerned when any member or part in an horſe is diſfigured or evill affected by the loſs of true ſhape, diſability in motion, the increaſe or decreaſe of number and quantity, the diſproportion of place, or the ſeparating of things knit and united. And theſe accidents have divers names, as impoſthumes, Ulcers or wounds when they are in fleſhy parts; Excretions or Fractures on & in the bones; Ruptures in the veins, convulſions in the ſinews, and Excoriations upon the skin.

The firſt is known by outward ſwellings, rotten or bloody ſores; the next by utter diſability in the member, or elſe plain halting; The next by Wens and Knots both ſoft and hard; the next by gordgings and haltings, and the laſt by ſcurf and leproſie.

Now foraſmuch as the greateſt part of Sorrances,

Sorrances, and especially those which are most hid and obscure, are found out by halting, I will shew you the severall manner of haltings, and what they signifie.

If the horse halt before and lift not up his leg, but in a manner traileth it after the other, it shewes a new hurt on the top of the shoulder.

If he cast his leg outward, or go Baker-like, and not bend the knee, it is either an old hurt on the top of the shoulder, or if new, then it is a shoulder-plat, or rending betwixt the shoulder and the body: if in turning short he favour his foot, if griping his withers he complain, if he halt more when he is ridden then led, the offecne is on the top of the shoulder: If standing in the stable, thrust forth his foot and favour it, then search his foot, and if in that be found no prick, no dry founder, no surbat, then it is in the mid part of the shoulder, or the coffin joynt.

If halting he bow down his head to the ground, and step short and thick; then it is in the forepart of the shoulder at the breast. If in handling his elbow hard, he twitch up his foot suddenly from the ground, the offence is there.

If on his shank bones (in their severall places be splents, excressions, windgalls or

Maleanders, and they ſore, they will occaſion halting, as any other outward Sorrance upon any other member.

Heat on the Crownet ſhews pain in the Coffin joynt.

In halting before, to trip on the Toe, ſhewes pain in the heel; to favour the Toe, ſhews pain in the Toe; to halt more on uneven ground then on the even, ſhewes pain in the feet, and in going from you and comming to you, may be diſcerned, whether the outward or inward quarter: but to clear all doubts, the Pincers will ſhew any pain in the foot whatſoever.

If your horſe halt behind, and in halting go ſidelong, and not in an even line the grief is in the hip, and yet but new, or in the Fillets, and may be new or old; if it be old in the hip, the hip will fall, and then no cure.

If in halting he tread onely on his hinder Toe, and no offence in the foot, then the pain is in the ſtiffell. If in halting he bend not his hough or ham, and no outward Sorrance, yet the pain is there.

If he halt through any offence in his leg from the ham to the paſtern, outward Sorrance, or ſwelling will ſhew it; and ſo likewiſe for the other parts below it.

For

For ſcar Eyes, dim Eyes, and Moon eyes.

Take *Lapis Calaminaris* halfe an ounce, and heat it red hot, and quench it in a quarter of a pint of Plantane water, or white wine: do this eight or nine times, then beat it to powder and put it to the water; then add halfa dram of Aloes, and a ſcruple of Camphire in powder, and let them diſſolve, drop this into the eye.

Another for eyes of like nature.

Take a pint of ſnow water, and diſſolve into it three or four drams of white Vitrioll, and with it waſh the horſes eyes three or four times a day, and it helpeth.

For a white Film, or Skin over the Eye.

Take the root of the black Sallow, and burn it to aſhes, then put to it a like quantity of Sugar and grated Ginger finely ſearc'd, blow this into the eye morning and evening.

For any ſorenſes in the eyes, as Pearl, Pin or Web, or Bruiſe.

Take a new laid egge, and roſt it very hard, then cleave it in ſunder longwiſe, and take out the yolk, then fill the empty holes with white vitriole finely beaten, and cloſe the egge again; then roſt it the ſecond time, till the vitriole be molten. Laſtly, beat the egge ſhell and all in a mortar, and ſtrain it, and with that moiſture dreſs the eye.

If in ſtead of the vitriole you fill the holes with Myrrh finely ſearc'd, and hang the egge up that it may drop, and with that moiſture dreſs the eye: it is every way as good, onely it is a little ſtronger.

For foul eyes, ſore eyes or ſight almoſt loſt.

There be ſome that for this great offence in the eye put in two fine ſmall rowels longwiſe in the temples of the head, juſt behind the eyes: But for mine own part, I not much fancy it, becauſe I fear it breeds more evil humour then it brings away, beſides ſoreneſs and diſgrace; therefore in this cure my practiſe is thus ——

Take *Tacchamahaca*, Maſtick, Roſin and Pitch

pitch of each like quantity, and being molten with flax of the colour of the horſe, lay it as a defenſive on each ſide his temples, as big as a twenty ſhillings peice: then underneath his eyes upon the cheek bone (with a round Iron) burn three or four holes, and anoint them with ſweet butter; then take a handfull of Seladine, and waſh it clean in white wine, but let it touch no water, then bruiſe it, and ſtrain it and to the quantity of juyce, put the third part of womans milk, and a pretty quantity of white Sugarcandy, ſearc'd thorow a piece of Lawn, and with a feather quill, or otherwiſe, drop it into the ſore eye morning and evening.

Thus do for the worſt of ſore eyes: but if the offence be not extream, then you may forbear both the defenſitive, the burning and the rowels, and only uſe the medicine.

The Maſter Medicine for a back ſinew-ſtrain, or any ſtrain, ſhrinking, or numbneſs of ſinews.

Take a fat ſucking Maſtive whelp, ſlay it and bowell it, then ſtop the body as full as it can hold with gray ſnails and black ſnails, then roſt it at a reaſonable fire; when it begins to warm, baſt it with ſix ounces of the oyle

oyl of Spike made yellow with Saffron, and ſix ounces of the oyle of Wax: then ſave the droppings, and what moyſture ſoever fals from it whilſt any drop will fall, and keep it in a Gallipot

With this anoint the ſtrain, and work it in very hot, holding a bar of Iron before it; and thus do both morning and evening till amendment.

Another in nature of a charge, for a back-ſinnew-ſtrain.

Take five quarts of Ale, and a quarter of a peck of Glovers ſpecks and boyl them till it come to a quart: then apply it hot to the grief and remove it not for five or ſix days.

For a ſtrain in any part, new or old.

Take o ſheeps ſuet a pound, of ſheeps dung two handfull, chopt hay an handfull, Wheat bran a pint, ſweet Sope a quarter of a pound; boyl all theſe in a quart of ſtrong Beer, and a quart of the grounds of ſtrong Ale, till it come to a thick pultiſs, then take it from the fire and cool it with half a pint of wine vinegar, and a quarter of a pint of Aquavitæ, then apply this very hot to the greif, and give him moderate exercise.

For

For a ſtrain or ſinew-bruiſe

Take comin-ſeeds and bruiſe it groſs, then boyl it with the oyle of Camomile, and put to it ſo much yellow Wax as will bring it to Cerror, and ſpread it on either Cloth or Leather, and hot apply it to the grief.

For old ſtrains, or cold cramps,

Take Aquavitæ, Oyl de bay, Oyl of Swallows, Bolearmonie, Bores greaſe, black Sope, of each hali a pound, boyl them till the Aquavitæ be incorporate; then take of Camomile, Rue, red Sage, and Meſſeldine, of each an handful, dry them and bring them to powder, then mix it with the oyntment, and bring all to a gentle ſalve.

With this anoynt the grief, and hold an hot barre of Iron before it, chafing it in well; and thus do once a day, and in nine days the cure hath been effected.

A ſudden cure for a knock or bruiſe on the ſinews.

Take a live cat, wild or tame, and cut off her head and tail, then cleave her down the chine, and clap her hot, bowels and all to the bruiſe, and remove it not for two days.

For a ſtrain newly done to help it in 24 hours.

Take the groundes of Ale or Beer, a quart, as much parſley chopt groſs, as you can gripe, boyl them till the herb be ſoft, then put to it a quarter of a pound of ſweet butter, and when it is molten, take it from the fire, and put into it a pint of Wine vinegar, and if it be too thin, thicken it with wheat bran, then lay it upon hurds, and poulteſs-wiſe, as hot as the horſe can ſuffer it, and remove it once in twelve hours, and give the horſe moderate exerciſe.

Mark-

Markhams *own Balme which hath never failed him for any ſtrain in the ſhoulder, or other parts, hid or apparent, or for any wind-gall or ſwelling,*

Take ten ounces of Piece-greaſe, and melt it on the fire, then take it off and put into it four ounces of the oyle of Spike, one ounce of the oyle of Origanum, an ounce and a halfe of the oyl of Exceter, and three ounces of the oyle of St. Johns wort, ſtirre them well together, then put it up into a Gallipot.

With this Oyntment (or indeed pretious Balm) hot, anoint the grieved part and rub and chafe it in very much, holding a hot Bar of Iron before it; and thus anoint it once in two days, but rub and chafe it in twice or thrice a day, and give the horſe moderate exerciſe.

For Sinews that are extended, overſtrained, and ſo weakened, that the member is uſeleſs.

Take of Cantharides, Euforbium and Mercury, of each like quantity, and of the oyle de Bay double as much as of all the reſt; bring the

the hard Simples to powder, and beat all to a ſalve, apply this to the greiſe (being deſperate) and though it make a ſore, it will give ſtrength and ſtraightneſs to the ſinews. For the ſore you may cure it either with Populeon, freſh Butter, or Deers greaſe warm.

Another of the ſame nature, but more gentle.

Take Turpentine two ounces, Verdigreaſe three ounces, Hoggs greaſe ſix ounces, boyl them till the Verdigreaſe be diſſolved, then take Roſin, Bees wax, of each two ounces, mix all together, then apply it to the place grieved, hot.

A charge for a new ſtrain or grief, proceeding from heat.

Take the whites of ſix Eggs, and beat them with a pint of vinegar, the oyle of Roſes and Myrtles, of each an ounce, Bolearmony four ounces, as much Sanguis Draconis, and with as much Bean flower or Wheat flower, but Bean is the beſt, as will thicken it, bring it to a ſalve, and ſpreading it on hurds, lay it about the greived part, and renew it not till it be dry.

For

For Aches, Cramps, and hid paines.

Take Deers Suet, or for want of it, ſweet Butter half a pound, of Aquavitæ a Gill, of Saffron half a dram, Pepper beaten and ſearc'd three drams, Garlick bruiſed three heads; mix all together, and let them ſtew on the fire, and not boyl till it come to a ſalve.

With this very warme chafe the grief, then anoint a brown paper therewith, and very hot apply to the place alſo and roll it up. Do this morning and evening.

For ſwelled or garded leggs, whether by Greaſe or other accident.

If your horſes leggs be ſwelled, onely becauſe the greaſe is fallen into them and there is no other outward ulcer, neither will the bathing with cold fountain water and other ordinary helps aſſwage them: then take a pottle of wine lees, or elſe the grounds of ſtrong Ale or Beer, and boile it with a pound of hogs greaſe; then with as much wheat bran as will thicken it, make thereof a Pultiſs: then having made the horſe an hoſe of wollen cloath, fill it with this pultiſs as hot as the horſe can ſuffer it, then cloſe up the hoſe

and let it abide two days; the third day open the hoſe at the top, but ſtir not the pultiſs, onely take molten Hoggs greaſe very hot, and put it to the pultiſs whilſt it will receive any, for that will renew the ſtrength thereof: then cloſe the hoſe, and let him ſtand either two dayes or three. Then you may open the legg and rub it down, and if you find ſtrong occaſion, you may apply another; if not, the cure is wrought.

Now, if beſides the ſwelling, your horſe have ulcers, chaps and ſoars, then apply the pultiſs as before ſhewed: and after a weeks application take a quart of old urine, and put to it halfe an handfull of ſalt, as much Allume, and half an ounce of white Copperas, boyl them together, and with it waſh the ſore once or twice a day: Then after a little drying annoint them with the oyntment called *Ægiptiacum*, and is made of vinegar eight ounces, of hony twelve ounces, of verdigreaſe two ounces, of Allum an ounce and an half, and boyled to the height, till it come to a red ſalve, and it will both kill the malignant humors, and heal and dry up the ſoars.

For ſwell'd leggs, whether by greaſe, goutineſs, wind, or travell.

Firſt, bathe them well with the Pickle, or Brine which comes from Olives being made hot: then take a pint of Train oyl, as much nerve oyl, and as much oyl de Bay, a quarter of a pound of Allum, half a pint of Sallet oyl, half a pound of Hogs greaſe, put all theſe to a pottle of old urine, and with an handfull or two of Malows, Oatmeal bruiſed, and Bran, boyl them to a pultiſs, and very hot apply it to the grief: Do thus once in two days.

For gardings in joynts.

Make a very ſtrong Brine of Water and Salt, and to a pottle thereof put two or three handfull of Rew, and boyl it till the herb be ſoft: then with this water very hot bathe the grieved part.

Then take a flat bagg, fild with Salt, and heated hot at the fire, and lap it about the grief alſo. And thus do once or twice a day.

For Scratches at the first appearance.

Take Hogs greaſe and black ſope of each eight ounces, Brimſtone, Lime, Gunpowder, each three ounces, and ſoot as much as will ſuffice to bring the reſt to a ſalve; boyl the Hogs greaſe and ſope together; and bring the other to a fine powder, and mix all together and make a black oyntment: with this anoint the ſoars once a day, after they are cleanſed and made raw.

For Scratches of long continuance.

Take hony, Verdigreaſe, Brimſtone bruiſed ſmall, green Copperas, and Bay ſalt of eacha like quantity, boyl theſe with a double quantity of Hogs greaſe, and put to it a big root of Elicampane bruiſed in red wine vinegar, apply this to the ſores very hot, after you have cut away the hair, and made the ſores raw, as alſo ſuppled them by bathing them with new milk from the Cow.

For Scratches held incurable.

Firſt let him blood in the ſhackle veins, the ſpur veins, and the fore toe veins, onely letting it be three days between the bleeding of the

the one Toe and the other: then with an hair-cloth rub the ſores til they be raw and bleed; then take a quart of old urine, and a quart of ſtrong brine, and put to them halfe a pound of Allum, and boyl it to a quart.

With this hot, waſh the ſores wel, then take the ſperm of Froggs (in March) and put it into an earthen pot, and in a week it will look like oyl: then take both the oyl and the round things which you ſhal ſee in the ſperm and ſpreading it on a cloath, bind it to the ſoars, and do this divers times.

For any Splent, Spaven, Curb, Rinbone or Excreſſion.

Firſt clip away the hair as far as the excreſſion goeth, and a little more, then take a piece of Allumd Leather made as big as the place you have bared, and fitted to the ſame proportion: then take a little Shooemakers Wax, and ſpread it round about the very edge or verge of the ſame, leaving all the inward part empty and not touched with the Wax. Then take the herb Speargraſs, or Spearwort, which hath the vertue to raiſe bliſters, and bruiſing it, lay ſome thereof upon the Leather in the empty place, and bind it faſt thereon, ſuffering it ſo to lye (if it be in the Spring or Summer time,

when the herb hath its full ſtrength) near half a day; but if it be in winter, then it is not a miſs (to renew the ſtrength of the herb) if you add to it a drop or two of the oyl of Origanum, and let it lie half a day fully, and be ſure to tie up the horſes head, for fear of biting it away.

When you take away the herb, rup the place well and anoynt it with Train-oyl warm, or elſe lay on a Diminium plaiſter.

Another for a foul Sprint,

Take Nerve oyl one ounce, Cantharides the weight of ſix pence, and as much of the oyle of Vipers, boyl them lightly; then with this anoint the Splint croſs the hair, and heate it in with a hot Iron, then tie up the horſes head to the Rack for 24 hours: then ſqueeze out the corruption, and do this twice or thrice.

For a Splint, and to dry up windgalls.

Firſt, heat the Sorrance with an hot preſſing Iron, then vent it in ſeverall places with your Fleam; then take a ſpoonfull of ſalt, half a ſpoonfull of nerve oyl, a peny weight of verdigreaſe, and the white of an egg: beat all to a ſalve: and dipping flax hurds therein: apply it to the grief. *For*

For Pains, Mules and Rats-tails.

Firſt take away all the ſcabs and make the ſore raw, then with ſtrong muſtard made with wine vinegar, anoint them all over, and do this every night. The next morning take half a pound of green Copperas, and boyl it in a pottle of running water with an handfull of ſage, and ſo much hyſſop, a quarter of a pound of Allume, and as much ſtrong muſtard, and with this bath the ſore twice or thrice a day.

For Malander or Selander.

Take the oyl of bay an ounce, half ſo much ſugar, and a good quantity of the oyl or froth which cometh from green broom ſtalks being laid in the fire, mix it well, and with this anoynt the ſoars, and it kills and dryes them up.

For the Swift-cut and to heal all wounds.

Take a pint of white Wine and put to it two or three ſpoonfulls of honey, and ſtir them and boyl them to a ſalve, then take it from the fire, and put to it halfe ſo much Turpentine as there was honey, and ſtirre all together.

With this ſalve ſomwhat hot, anoint the ſoars twice or thrice a day, and it is a moſt ſpeedy healer.

For any Maunge or Scab in a clean fed Horſe

Firſtlet blood, then take a quart of old Urine or Vinegar, and break into it a quarter of a pound of good Tobacco, then ſet it on a fire of embers and not boyl,& ſo let it ſtew all night: with this water waſh the infected places, whether it be in the Mane or otherwiſe, and it helpeth.

For any Maunge or univerſall Leaproſie in a foul ſurfeited Horſe.

Firſt, let blood in the neck-vein, and take away good ſtore, then curry off all the ſcurf, and take verdjuce and vinegar a pint, cowpiſs a pint, train oyle a pint, old urine a pint, & put to them an handful of wild Tanſie, an handful of Bay ſalt, a quarter of a pound of brimſtone, as much Alome, two ounces of verdigreaſe and four ounces of Bolearmonie, boyl all well together.

With this (very hot) waſh the horſe well, and if you put to it the quantity of a pint of blood you take away, it is not amiſs: do this twice or thrice.

For

For a Canker, foul Ulcer, Leproſie, and to make hair grow:

Take a quart of Tar, and on the fire put to it half a pound of Bores greaſe, an ounce of Copperas, a quarter of a pound of Saltpeter, two ounces of wax, a quart of honey, a quarter of a pound of Rozine, two ounces of verdigreaſe, a quart of Lynſeed oyl, and ſeeth them till half be conſumed; then ſtrain it, & keep it cloſe in a pot. Then, when you will uſe it, take of it warm, and apply it to the ſoar, it doth both heal, draw, and make hair grow.

For a Fiſtula or Pol-evill.

Take Euforbium with Maſtick, mix them together, then ſeeth them well with French Sope, and make a tent, and put it into the Fiſtula, and it will conſume the evill moiſture.

For a foul Farcy.

Take Tar and freſh Hogs greaſe, of each half a pound, Hemlock an handfull, Arſeſmart three handfuls, and as many Nettles, boyl theſe in a pottle of old Urine, and apply it very hot to the ſwelling, but touch it not with your hand for it is too ſharp.

Laſtly, take a pint of white wine vinegar, a quarter of an ounce of verdigreaſe, and a little bundle of Hyſſop, beat them in a mortar,

tar, and boyl it to an half pint: then with Balls of flax put it luke-warm into both his ears, and ſtich the tips together, then tye his head up to the Rack for two hours: Do thus twice.

For a moſt deſperate Farcy.

Take the herb called Clay-clayes, which is a weed growing by the water ſide, having a great broad round leaf, and is green on the upper ſide and white on the neather; and Rew of each a like quantity, beat them and ſtrain them: then to a pint of that juice, put of Houſleek a handful, half a pint of Aquavitæ, and two good ſponfuls of pepper beaten and ſearc'd.

Of this liquor take a pint and give it the horſe to drink, then with round balls of flax dipt in the ſame, ſtop up both his ears, then with the ſtrained bruiſings of all the herbs, rub the ſoars, and ſtop the holes if there be any hollowneſs: do thus twice at the leaſt.

For any Founder or Frettize wet or dry.

Firſt, pare thin, open the heels wide, and take good ſtore of blood from the Toes or ſhackle veins (which ſome hold good) then tack on a ſhooe ſomwhat hollow, broad at the

the heels, and the inside of the web, from the first nail to the heel turned inward, towards the Frog, yet not touch any part thereof, or the hoof: so that the horse may tread on the out verge of the shooe, and not on the inward, then take Burgundy pitch and rolling it in a little fine Cotton-wooll or Bombast, with an hot Iron melt it into the foot betwix the shooe and the toe, till the orifice where the blood was taken be filled up; then take a pound of Hogs grease, and melt it, and mix it with Wheat bran, till it be as thick as a pultis: then boyling hot stop up the horses feet therewith, then cover it with a piece of an old shooe, and splent it up, and so let him stand for three or four daies: then if occasion serve you may renew it, or otherwise the cure is wrought.

To make Hooves to grow quickly, and to be tough and strong.

Take Allum, the juice of Garlick, of each seven ounces, Rew three handfull, old hogs grease two pound, of Asses dung, or for want of it, Cow dung an handfull, mix them and boyl them together.

With this both stop the horses feet, and anoint the crownets of the hooves, the medicine being hot.

For

For brittle Hooves.

Take Turpentine, Sheeps ſuet, unwrought Wax and Hogs greaſe of each half a pound, Pitch, Rozin, half a pound, Sallet oyl half a pint, and of Dogs greaſe a pound; boyl all together, and keep it in a Gallipot: with this oyntment anoint the Hooves outwardly, and if you pleaſe tie ſome of the ointment with a cloth to the crownets, then ſtop them within with Cow dung, and Dogs greaſe mixt together.

For Surbat or ſoarneſs in the Feet, whether by travell, too near paring, or other accident.

Take a lump of courſe ſugar, and with an hot Iron melt it between the ſhooe and the Foot, and when it is hardned, take Nettles and bay ſalt, and ſtamp them, ſtop up the Frog of the foot alſo.

For a Quitter bone.

Firſt, tent it a day or two with hogs greaſe and Verdigreaſe ground together: then take ſcalding hot Hogs greaſe and poure it into the hole, and lay a paſter of pitch and Tar mixt over it for 24 hours; then if the Bone riſe not, do the ſame again and it will riſe.

For

For Saddle-bruiſes, hard ſwellings, and Impoſtumations.

Firſt, ripen it with wet hay, or rotten litter; then when it is ſoft, open it and let out the corruption, then fill the hollowneſs with the powder of Rozin, and lay a platter of Shoomakers wax over it: and thus do once a day till it be whole. If it be ſlow in skinning or drying up, throw on the powder of unſlackt lime, and Bolarmony mixt together. But if any proud fleſh ariſe, take it down either with burnt Allum or Verdigreaſe in powder.

Another for a ſoar back.

Take the juice of Seladine and life Hony, of each two ſpoonfull, beat them with the yelk of an egg, and with as much Allum and wheat flower as will ſerve to bring it to a ſalve, dreſs the ſoar with this once a day; it draweth and healeth.

For a prick with a pitchfork on the Cronet or other part.

Take a pottle of Urine, two handfull of Mallows, and half a pound of Boars greaſe, boyl them together, and being reaſonable hot, bathe the leggs therewith, then apply the Mallows to the wound: but if the ſwelling

ling aſcend upward and be gre[illegible], then rope the legg up, and moiſt the ropes with his urine. This is good for any ſwelling, whether of greaſe or otherwiſe.

For any chaſing or galling.

Make the ſore dry, and then rub it with a raw egg ſhell and all.

A generall ſalve for any ſore, ſwelling, prick, cloying or tread.

Take Turpentine, black ſope, hogs greaſe green Treat and pitch like quantity, mix and boyl them together, and apply it warm either plaſterwiſe or tentwiſe.

To make hair grow in bald places.

Take ſope a [illegible] of a pound, as much Bears greaſe, a[illegible] of a pint of Aquavitæ: boyl theſe [illegible] and apply it to the bald places; in a fortnight it will bring hair.

To ſtanch blood.

Take wild Tanſie, and bruiſe it in your hand, and apply it. Alſo primroſe leaves uſed in the like manner have the ſame effect. Otherwiſe take a piece of an old Felt hat, and

and burn in to powder, and apply it to the wound, or put it up, or ſnuff it up into the noſe if it bleed.

For Enterfering.

Take a ſharp and knotted Cord, and draw it from his dock, betweene his leggs to the Girths, and ſo ride him, or elſe rub ſtarch between his thighs. This I allow rather for an Horſe courſers Help, then a preſent cure.

To tame an unruly Horſe that he may be drencht or dreſt of any grief.

Put into one of his ears a little round ſharp flint ſtone, and gripe it hard therein, if you do ſo to both, he will be more quiet.

FIN